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The Bombay Chronicle

Sunday Edition

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VOL. XXII NO. 36 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

Mahatma Not To Retire Immediately

Will Be Persuaded To Be At Helm Till Bombay Congress

WARDHA, TURNING POINT IN CONGRESS' CRUCIAL HISTORY

Gandhiji And Sardar Keen On Discipline & Solidarity

Elections Must Be Run By Parliamentary Board

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 8

Enquiries in Congress and Nationalist Camps show that both are adamant in their attitude towards the Communal Award.

The prospects of a compromise between the two parties are not very bright. However it is possible that some working arrangement will be arrived so that the conflict between the candidates of both the parties will be avoided.

Several leaders waited upon Gandhiji at the Asharam at 9 a. m. and are holding discussions in camera. These will last till 11 a. m.

WARDHA, September 8.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS

Although the formal sitting of the Congress Working Committee did not take place this afternoon for want of quorum, prominent Congress Leaders who have already arrived here were busy for the whole of the day carrying on informal discussions with a view to exploring avenues of an honourable compromise between the Congress Nationalists and the Parliamentary Board, consistent with the attitude of neutrality on the issue of the Communal Award, to which the Working Committee stands committed, and thereby obviate an 'internecine' election fight among the Congressmen, seriously impairing the solidarity of the Congress.

VIEWS OF MAHATMA AND SARDAR

While there appeared a remarkable unanimity of opinion among all sections that an agreed formula should be evolved, it is not yet clear what form this formula should take. One great limitation under which the leaders have got to make a search for an agreed formula consists in the fact that both Gandhiji and Sardar Patel are adamant in their conviction that in the interest of discipline and solidarity of the Congress ranks, the forthcoming elections if they are to be run in the name of the Congress, must be fought under the supervision of the Special Agency set up by the A.I.C.C., expressly for that purpose, namely, the Congress Parliamentary Board. They also are reported to have made it clear that they would be no party allowing Congressmen to owe allegiance to any other organisation, so far as the election contests are concerned.

SARDAR'S VIEWPOINT

The argument which Sirdar Vallabhbhai is reported to have advanced, in justification of the stand taken by him on this point, is that Congressmen were participating in the forthcoming Assembly elections by virtue of the A.I.C.C. resolution adopted at Patna in May last, lifting the ban on Council entry. And having derived their authority to participate in the election contest from this resolution of the A.I.C.C., Congressmen were necessarily bound to follow the directions contained in another clause of the same resolution, which enjoined the Congressmen to be guided in all matters relating to the election contest by the Special Machinery set up to run the election on behalf of the Congress.

MODIFICATION OF RESOLUTION.

Of the various suggestions so far put forward for a solution on this tangle, one that is reported to have met with a fair measure of support is that which urged the modification of the Working Committee's Resolution on the Communal Award so as to permit the agitation and propaganda by Congressmen against the Communal Award all over the country provided no attempt is made to drag this controversy inside the Legislatures.

RECONCILING OPPOSING INTERESTS.

It is claimed for this suggestion, that it has the merit of reconciling both the opposing points of view half-ways, inasmuch as it concedes to Pundit Malaviyaji. Mr. Aney and other Congressmen sharing their views as regards the Communal Award, exactly what they want, namely, freedom to carry on sustained agitation throughout the country against the Award and expose its anti-national features, and at the same time conforms to the view propounded by the Working Committee that the question of Communal settlement should be treated as a domestic affair, to be settled by mutual agreement among the communities themselves, instead of being fought out on the floor of the Assembly, where an interested third party might load the dice and prevent an equitable solution being arrived at.

Discussions are continuing in friendliest spirit, keen desire to accommodate one another's viewpoint being manifest throughout.—United Press.

MAHATMA TO MAKE STATEMENT

Debate On Calcutta Resolutions

WARDHAGANJ, September 8.

Although the Working Committee was due to meet at two in the afternoon, and the Parliamentary Board at five, as several members have not yet arrived and as there is no quorum, the Working Committee is not meeting till half past five, when Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Sardul Singh besides others are expected to be here.

Gandhiji's proposal to retire from active politics and his future plans—the most important subjects for the Committee's consideration—are not likely to be taken up until to-morrow, when a full quota of members is expected to be present.

MAHATMA TO MAKE STATEMENT

It is believed that Gandhiji will make a statement before the Working Committee, fully explaining his position and defining what he proposes to do and leave it to the Working Committee to come to a decision. If, after considering his reasons for retirement or restriction of activities to certain specific issues, and freeing himself of the responsibility for directing Congress policy, the Committee decides that he should not retire but should continue to guide Congress policy, he will not go against the Committee's decision.

The general view expressed in Congress circles is that in spite his strong desire to be free from the responsibility of controlling the Congress activity and to devote himself entirely to the constructive programme he will be persuaded to continue at the helm at least until the Bombay session of the Congress. It is also possible that by then Congress leaders will have taken steps to eliminate conditions which have prompted Gandhiji to contemplate such a drastic step.

CALCUTTA RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Aney's letter to the Congress President about the Calcutta resolutions of the Nationalist Party is the other important subject before the Committee; while it is possible that the proposal for postponement of the Bombay Session of the Congress in view of the nearness of the Assembly elections may be brought up.—A.P.

MALAVIYA HOPES FOR BEST

Two-Hour Chat With Gandhiji

WARDHAGANJ, September 8.

"We have come here to do something definite, and hope for the best", said Pundit Malaviya when interviewed at the end of his two-hour talk with Gandhiji this evening.

Mr. M. S. Aney and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, were present during the talk.

The meeting of the Working Committee, which was postponed for want of quorum, will now commence at 2 p.m. to-morrow. The Parliamentary Board meeting started at 6 p.m.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived this evening from Calcutta. The quorum of the Working Committee is now complete, the five members present being Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Jairam-

(Continued on page 5.)

MOMENTOUS SESSION

Aney-Sardar Talks For Settlement

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 8.

"This sesion of the Working Committee is going to be momentous. In what way it will be momentous, I can't say. It all depends on the circumstances".

This was the brief reply, Mr. Aney gave to the "United Press" representative on being questioned about the porceedings of the meeting.

ANEY-SARDAR TALKS.

It is understood that as a result of "in-camera" discussion it has been decided that Mr. Aney should discuss with Sirdar Vallabhbhai, whether there is any possibility of an agreement on four or five controversial points. Pandit Malaviya will also be present when discussions take place to-morrow morning. Gandhiji will be consulted, if necessary.

C. P. BOARD BUSY.

The Congress Parliamentary Board reviewed the political situation in the country and chances of success of each candidate.

Discussions are proceeding.—United Press.

C. P. BOARD DEBATE

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 8.

The Congress Parliamentary Board met at 6-30 p.m. and examined the remaining constituencies for which candidates have not yet been announced, in order to see how things stand. As far as the United Provinces are concerned, it is understood that Gandhiji has definitely recommended to the Parliamentary Board that Pandit Malaviya should not be contested by any official Congress candidate.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Congress President was present at the meeting of the board and assisted the process of examination of seats with a view to seeing how many seats could be allotted to Pandit Malaviya's party. The Board it is reported has finished the examination of the Assam, Bengal, United Provinces and Central Provinces.

As far as Bengal is concerned, Dr. Roy is reported to have informed the Board that he is sure that out of eight general constituencies six Congress candidates will be successful while in Bihar and Orissa the Board is confident of capturing all seats. In the C. P. and Berar Mr. Aney may be uncontested.—A. P.

All Eyes On Wardha To-day

Calamity To Country, If Gandhiji's Leadership Is Lost

(BY OUR POLITICAL COMMISS IONER.)

The political situation in India is getting extraordinary day by day. Things are happening with such kaleidoscopic speed and variety that it is difficult to conjecture what exactly is going to happen to-morrow. All eyes are now turned to Wardha where Congress Cabinet is meeting today to take important decisions on the momentous questions of the day. Looking to the tenseness of the political atmosphere, there is no wonder that this meeting of the Working Committee is regarded by many as a turning point in Congress politics. Mahatma Gandhi is expected to put before the Working Commitee certain proposals inveiving drastic changes in the Congress Constitution.

CONGRESS DISCIPLINE.

As I pointed out in my dispatch the other day, Gandhiji has seriously taken to heart the oft-recurring breaches in the discipline of the Congress. It was a known fact Gandhiji was seriously contemplating to effect drastic alterations to the constitution with a view to make observance of the Congress discipline obligatory on Congressmen. If this did not materialise, he had practically made up his mind to go out of active Congress politics at least for some days till things adjusted themselves. He had had even talks on the subject with some of his close associates and followers. In his explanatory statement made in reply to the reported news foreshadowing his temporary retirement from the Congress politics, Gandhiji has given enough indication of the thoughts that are uppermost in his mind. There is not a vestige of doubt now left, that he has made up his mind either to mend the situation forthwith or to end it in his own characteristic way. He is not a man who will linger on formalities once his mind is made up. There are all sorts of conjectures as to the methods which Gandhiji will ask the Congress to adopt to purge the institution of the dross that has gathered round it and which is hampering its progress.

THOROUGH PURGE.

The local Congress leaders are not in a position to throw any light on the contemplated remedies except by way of inferences. No doubt an eleventh-hour attempt will be made to induce Pandit Malaviyaji and Aney to desist from the course they have chosen to follow but no hopes of any success are entertained in this connection. The general feeling on this question is that matters have now gone too far to make retracing of steps possible, unless the situation takes a miraculous turn which also may not be unlikely. But as Gandhiji has made clear his decision, if after all he is compelled to take it, has nothing to do with either Sjt. Aney or Malaviyaji. Gandhiji's grievance seems to be not with reference to this or that instance of revolt against the Congress discipline but of a more serious nature, namely that something drastic must be done to rehabilitate the influence and prestige of the Congress. It is not the redress of one wrong that he is seeking for but a thorough purge of every kind of impurity that has entered into the body-politic of the Congress. Following are some of the drastic changes that are foreshadowed in connection with Congerss constitution.

THE KHADDAR CLAUSE.

It is now a common knowledge that Gandhiji is not in the least prepared to make any alterations of either optional or voluntary nature to the Khaddar Clause of the Constituton. He is opposed to the weakening of that clause in any manner. On the contrary he is reported to be contemplating to strengthen that clause in a way that will make breaches of it very difficult, if not altogether impossible. The general opinion among his closer associates seems to be that taking away this clause would bring in more impurities in the

(Continued on page 5)

American Liner On Fire

"Morro Castle" Struck By Lightning

A BLAZING INFERNO FROM END TO END

Sleeping Passengers Trapped: Many Jump Overboard

Heavy Loss Of Life: Liners Rush To Rescue: 360 Saved

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

The "Morro Castle," the 11,600-tons American lines was nearing home after a seven-day pleasure cruise, when lightening struck her, near Sandyhook, at mid-night. Several bodies have already been washed ashore, 100 while over survivors are known to have reached safety, and several are taken to hospital. Disaster occurred during a storm.

FIGHTING FIRE

The Commander of the "Morro Castle," Robert Wilmot, died of heart attack shortly before the fatal flash.... A survivor relates that he, like most others on board was awakened by a fire alarm and found the ship in flames on reaching the deck. Fruitless efforts were made to fight the fire with hose from the boat deck. He was afraid there was no time to arouse most of the sleepers. It was almost impossible to get away in boats from the port side owing to direction of the wind.

PASSANGERS JUMP OVERBOARD

The Ship was like a furnace by this time, burning from end to end. Some people jumped overboard. The Number of casualties is not yet ascertainable.

BODIES WASHED ASHORE

A message from Allenhurst (New Jersey) states several bodies have been washed up from the "Morro Castle."

LINERS TO THE RESCUE

ASBURY PARK, (New Jersey), September 8.

A fire has broken out on the American liner, "Morro Castle", bound from New York to Savannah, with 318 passengers and 240 crew, according to a wireless S.O.S.

The vessel is blazing from stem to stern. All coastguard vessels on the New Jersey coast are speeding to the rescue, while the British liner, "Monarch" of Bermuda", is nearing the scene, 20 miles south of Scotland lightship.

New York.—The liner "Andrea" F. Lucknenbach, has reached the "Morro Castle", and is picking up survivors. Two other liners also arrived on the spot.

The Asbury coastguard reports 14 survivors landed at Spring Lake.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, September 8.

It is now feared a heavy loss of life has occured on the "Morro Castle". According to the first of the survivors many passengers have been killed when lightning struck the vessel, eight miles off the New Jersey coast, starting a fire which spread rapidly.

A member of the crew said all amidships was ablaze when the fire alarm was sounded, and it was impossible to enter corridors and warn the passengers, but sailors rushed round the decks, smashed cabin-windows in order to awaken the sleepers. Two liners are standing by taking off the survivors, 100 of whom were brought ashore.

182 SURVIVORS

(LATER).—Hitherto 182 survivors are accounted for from the "Morro Castle". The estimate of the dead varies between 200 and 300. Later accounts indicate that the fire may have broken out in the library, not due to lightning. The survivors' stories show that most of the people below the deck were trapped in flames.

It is estimated in London that £600,000 out of £750,000 is a total loss. Insurance of the "Morro Castle" probably was effected in the London market. Its cargo probably is insured in America.—Reuter.

360 SURVIVORS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

Three hundred and sixty survivors of the "Morro Castle" are now believed to be accounted for. Of these the 23,000-ton British liner "Monarch of Bermuda" arrived with 71 survivors, including 37 crew, and also one corpse.

Coastguards vessels landed at Mansaqua, New Jersey, 28 survivors and 31 corpses. Well over 100 landed from life-boats. The Coast-guard cutter "Tampa" has taken off some passengers huddled in the forecastle deck, and is preparing to tow the "Morro Castle," which is helpless, to port.

WOMAN MIRACULOUSLY SAVED.

Survivors among the crew insist that many victims lost their lives owing to reluctance to abandon the ship. Driven into a

(Continued on page 5.)

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RIOTS COMPENSATION RECOVERY

Relieve Corporation Of This Job, Pleads Mayor

SURVE'S BILL LOST IN BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 8.

When the Bombay Legislative Council met at 10 this morning Advocate Surve resumed his speech which he had left unfinished when the House rose on Wednesday last, on the Bill which seeks to delete clauses 45 and 46 from the City of Bombay Police Act.

Mr. Surve recalled the occasion of the passing of this Bill when he said Government had promised to use the sections very sparingly, but experience has shown that it has been done otherwise.

Provisions Misused

Since the riots of 1919 to the recent Northbrook Garden disturbances in 1933, these provisions had often been misused.

The speaker further recalled that Sir Pherozshah Mehta had sought to delete this clause number 45 when the present Act was before the House as a Bill. The loss from riots in England are made good from the Police funds while the speaker contended that they are levied in this country upon certain communities of specific localities. The present procedure of realising the tax levied causes much delay.

Realising Taxes

Mr. Laxmidas Tairsee who spoke next. He asserted that the riots in Bombay are brought about by "Intellectual Mavalis". Most of them escape the tax The speaker said he had himself to pay the tax, he being no title-holder, though he had rendered valuable service to establish peace in times of riots.

Concluding the speaker suggested that inasmuch as the Act as it is at present deserves to be looked into, either there should be no compensation at all, or if there the tax is to be levied either on those who pay income-tax or those who are on the Municipal Electoral "Roles" may be called upon to bear it.

Needs Revising

Mr. Hussainali Rahimtoolah, Mayor of Bombay admitted that the present system of levying and collecting the tax needed overhauling and suggested that the Municipal Corporation be relieved, of the duty of its collection.

Mr. Mahomed Mitha welcomed Mr. Tairsee's suggestion of levying the tax upon Income-tax payers, and deprecated its levy at present upon the landlords irrespective of the fact whether his rent payers are concerned in the riot or not.

Rao Bahadur Kale saw no necessity of such a measure at present. The Home Member Mr. R. D. Bell opposed the Bill which was then put to vote and declared lost at the first reading.

Depressed Classes

Mr. Bakhale then moved his Bill seeking to remove certain disabilities and inconveniences of the Depressed Classes. It provides for the right to depressed classes of free and unfettered use of all the public watering places, wells and Dharamsalas and other public buildings which are maintained out of public funds, and administered by Government or local bodies and also to public conveyances.

Speaking in support of his Bill, Mr. Bakhale refuted the various charges that were advanced against his Bill which he told were based on misunderstanding. The Bill, he said, steered clear of the much debated Temple Entry question. He then retraced the attempts of the House towards uplift of the depressed classes.

Harijan movement of Gandhiji stated, Mr. Bakhale has agitated the public to their sense of humanity, while Government, too, were doing their part of duty. Explaining the necessity of such a measure of law, Mr. Bakhale told that limits of persuasion had been completely exhausted.

Uncalled For

Mr. Gangoli opposed the first reading of the Bill calling it uncalled for, and specially as it contained the objectionable sub-clauses 4 and 5 of the clause 3 with the penal provision.

Sir Raffiuddin stoutly supported the measure. The separate electorates said, the Moulvisaheb were causing all this evil, but he was confident that Civil liberty will come with universal franchise, and Harijans will soon come to themselves.

Mr. Vyankat Rao Surve opposed the Bill as he thought it would give effects to struggles in the homes.

The House adjourned 10 a.m. on Monday.

VERDICT ON OLD WOMAN'S DEATH

At the inquest on the death of Ramabai Wamanrao Raut, a 60-year-old woman, who was knocked down by a car driven by Ramachandra Dharmaji near Seva Sadan on Harvey Road, on August 1, a divided verdict of rash and negligent driving was returned on Saturday by the Coroner's jury.

It is stated that the driver of the car is already being prosecuted for rash and negligent driving.

The jury after more than half-an-hour's deliberation returned the verdict of "guilty" against the driver by three to two.

DUTY TO FIGHT THE AWARD

Jamnadas Mehta Says He Is Proud To Rebel Against Congress

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress came in for criticism for its attitude on the Communal Award at the hands of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and His Holiness the Shankaracharya of Puri, who spoke on "The Communal Award" at a public meeting held at the Karandhikar Hall, Brahman Sabha, Girgaum, under the auspices of the Democratic Swaraj Party.

His Holiness the Shankaracharya presided.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta criticised the Communal Award analytically and showed by giving facts and figures how unjust it was to all the communities in India except the Europeans who were undeservedly favoured by the Award.

He said it was not in the interests of any Indian community and was a positive blight on the Hindus.

Mr. Mehta then referred to the Congress Working Committees' decision on the Award and said that it had created great discontent in the country.

The Working Committee had shut its eyes to the undue representation given to the Europeans by the Award and looked at it only from the Hindu-Muslim point of view.

He compared the indecisive attitude of the Working Committee to that of Arjuna before the beginning of the Great Mahabharat War and said that it was their duty to wage a moral fight against the Award in the interests of Indian Nationalism.

Appeals To Mahatma

He also appealed to Mahatma Gandhi to help him in the moral fight.

Concluding he said: "I am proud to rebel against the Congress on the Award issue" and appealed to the audience to make the Anti-Communal Award Conference, which would be held in Bombay on the eve of the Congress Session, a great success.

His Holiness the Shankaracharya, who spoke longer than the principal speaker, said that the Congress decision on the Award ran counter to its past history and had reduced that national body into a communal one. He accused the Working Committee of trying to placate a few Muslim Nationalists and thereby doing serious injustice to the Hindus.

Admitting that they were themselves to blame for the Communal Award, he said that it was their duty to rebel against the Congress decision and to reject the Award wholesale. In his opinion, the Award would not vivisect them if they refused to be so vivisected.

He then spoke of Sanatanist Nationalism and explained why the Sanatanists were standing on a separate ticket.

Finally, he appealed to his hearers to make the Anti-Award conference a success.

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STATE AIDED BANK FOR CEYLON

Pochkanawalla Committee Makes Proposals To Solve Rural Indebtedness

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Ceylon Banking Enquiry Committee under the presidentship of Sir S. N. Pochkanawalla, Managing Director, the Central Bank of India, Limited, has concluded its labours in so far as the investigations are concerned and the report is being drafted and will be ready before the end of October.

The most important recommendations of the Committee, will, it is anticipated, be:—

1. Creation of a State Aided Bank for Ceylon for the development of trade and commerce in general and the progress of Banking in particular.

No Free Deposit

The Government of Ceylon will be requested to subscribe the major portion of the capital of the State Aided Bank who will dispose of the shares as and when public demand arises. But the Government will not give any free deposit to the Bank nor the bank will be allowed to hold Government balance which are at present held in independent treasuries.

The State Aided Bank will be an Apex Bank, for (a) Local Banks in different districts who will in turn be the financial institution for the Agricultural Marketing Societies. The Government of Ceylon will be requested to set apart a sum of about half a lakh of rupees a year to develop the Agricultural Marketing Societies under the auspices of the Government Agricultural department. The function of the Society would be to receive produce from the cultivators and buy and sell on their behalf so that the poor agriculturists might get a fair price for their produce which at present is denied because of the existence of the Saukars.

(b) The State Aided Bank will also act as an Apex Bank for the Co-operative Central Banks whose number at present is only three.

(c) Recommendations are also going to be made for the development of rural co-operative Credit Societies.

Practical Suggestions

2. Very practical suggestions are being made to deal with the question of Rural Indebtedness which at present in the opinion of the Commission is appaling.

3. Under the guidance of the present State Mortgage Bank, local Land Mortgage Banks are strongly recommended to be started for financing small types of Mortgages, urban and rural.

4. The institution of Industrial Development of Ceylon has also been tackled and the Commissioners are likely to recommend to the Government the appointment of an expert Industrial Committee who will investigate the possibilities of Industrial Development in Ceylon, vis-a-vis, technical and industrial education.

It is however felt that the question of currency and exchange of the colony is not going to be tackled by the commission as it is not supposed to be within the scope of the enquiry.

Question of Currency

Ceylon is undoubtedly linked for its currency and exchange with India and it would have been certainly better if the Commission dealt with the question of currency, exchange and Central Banking and satisfactory solution found out.

In the absence of a centralisation of the Government resources which it is believed is being scattered in 3 or 4 banks at Colombo, it is very difficult to anticipate the success of the banking structure, that is likely to be proposed by the Commission.—United Press.

CHARGE OF DACOITY FAILS

Eleven Accused Acquitted By Thana Sessions Judge

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 8.

The trial of Gosavi Gajya and ten others on a charge of dacoity concluded on Wednesday before Mr. M.C. Kaveeshvar, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana and a Jury.

The eleven accused were committed to sessions by Mr. R. C. Gandhi, First Class Magistrate of Palghar on July 24 last.

The prosecution case was that on May 17 last, at about midnight the eleven accused along with four others, who are absconding, went in a body to the house of Mera Radka at Anklas village in the Umbergaon Peta, assaulted and caused him hurt, and removed an armlet from his person, some paddy and seven fowls. On their way they drank toddy at a distance of about a mile from the scene of offence. A portion of the property (utensils and clothes) removed by the accused was recovered.

The accused denying the charge stated that they did not remove paddy, but admitted having taken four fowls. They retracted confessions, saying that they were made due to the undue pressure of the Police.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

The Assistant Sessions Judge, accepting the verdict, acquitted all the accused.

Mr. D.J. Raje, assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while the accused were undefended.

The Madras Government will tackle the question of Provincial Broadcasting in an adequate manner. A scheme for the establishment of a Broadcasting Service in the Presidency, is just submitted to the Government by Mr. V. A. M. Bulow, Broadcasting Adviser.

The Madras Government's Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, is now complete and will be introduced in the October sitting of the Legislative Council.

Commencing from Saturday 15th
JAYDEVI'S
HISTORICAL IMMORTAL TALKIE
Shivaji The Great
SEE
The fascinating and captivating episodes of his charmed life.
Starring
MADHAV KALE, ATHAVALE, GUPTE, APTE.
with
Miss INDIRA WADKAR
GOHUR KARNATAKI
MAJESTIC CINEMA

Unanimous Tribute
Read your papers and what they think of
Ruplekha
—the "NEW THEATRE'S" Jewel
with
The proved stars
RATANBAI
PAHARI SANYAL
SAIGAL
with new ones
VISHWANATH, NOOR MOHMED
Directed by P. BARUA
IN THIRD TRIUMPHANT WEEK!!
at
Minerva Talkies
LAMINGTON ROAD
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
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Southern Hedge Selling In N. Y. Market

PRE-BUREAU LONG LIQUIDATION

Market Awaiting Bureau Report

STRIKE SETTLEMENT LIKELY NEXT WEEK

Bombay, Sept. 8.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on foreign buying, but later reacted on Southern hedge selling and long liquidation.

Before the Bureau report, most of the open business was being closed and it is believed that the mediation board will do something constructive after the present strike has continued a little longer.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 2 points with December 13.34. There was scattered foreign buying which improved prices by one point and December was quoted 13.35 which was the highest level of the day. Later on there was increased Southern hedge selling and pre-Bureau liquidation which resulted in a decline of 9 points from the highest level and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 7 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 13.35c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 13.32c.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The official weather report, states that picking in South Texas is being completed. In the North there has been spotty improvement where it has rained but deterioration has occurred in dry areas especially in the North-East Oklahoma has shown very poor progress and the open cotton has been damaged by downpours. Cotton has been half picked in the Centre despite interruptions. The crop in the East has not been damaged and development is generally satisfactory.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with January 6.92 on Friday. There was some hedge-selling and London selling which was absorbed by trade calling. Later on there was heavy trade buying and pre-Bureau short covering which absorbed continental liquidation and hedge selling. Prices fluctuated within the range of 5 points and finally closed at a net rise of three to one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 7.20d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures section was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 points at the close October was quoted 5.28. January 5.27 and March 5.24.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and irregular. Sakels futures closed at a decline of one point to a rise of two points. Spot Sakel cotton prices advanced one point to 8.75 Uppers futures advanced 4 points with Spot cotton one point up at 7.52d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Sakels futures closed unchanged to three points down while Ashmouni futures advanced 4 to 6 points.

STEADIER TONE.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—Despite the labour situation in the States the market during the last few days has displayed a much steadier tone. Trade and foreign buying has been in evidence whilst the weekly weather report was less favourable than expected. The recent rains in the West appear to have come too late to materially increase the yield and in some sections particularly Oklahoma have caused considerable damage to the open cotton. The U.S.A. Government have for the time being ceased buying silver from abroad a proceeding which in the eyes of many observers is connected with the fact that much of the bear propaganda against the dollar had been based on the administrations' silver programme.

According to a private cable from New York a well informed observer connected with Spinners and the labour union is optimistic of a settlement of the strike by the mediation board and a final agreement is anticipated by him before the 13th inst. We continue to hold a favourable opinion of the market and think advantage should be taken of any setbacks to accumulate contracts.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. December highest 13.35+.03 (10-50 a.m.) lowest 13.26—06 (2-22 p.m.)

Liverpool January highest 6.96+.02 (3-45 p.m.) lowest 6.91—03 (10-03 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Market more active. The average estimate of the crop is 9,100,000 Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of a further advance.

Liverpool. Trade calling Short covering pending Bureau.

New York. Increasing hedge selling. Evening up before Bureau Report Understand "crops" estimate crop at 8,910,000 bales.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

9-08 a.m.:—Weather cool. Scattered showers in Western Belt. Light rains in Eastern Belt. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy.

8-26 p.m.:—Few hedges towards close

Reuters cable:—

New York market early advanced on foreign buying, but reacted later on Southern hedge selling and liquidation.

Private Crop estimates received to-date:—

Clement Curties & Co.	8,780,000
Members of N. Y. Cotton Exchange	9,045,000
American Crop Service	9,056,000
Fossick's Bureau	9,075,000
Fairchild	9,377,000

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:—

Suggest even position over report.

There have been considerable disturbance in the strike areas.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Do not look for much price change in immediate future. Anticipate Bureau around 9 millions.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:

Memphis.—Light to moderate rainfall Eastern Belt temperatures abnormally low entire belt. Expect Government Bureau report to be around 9,050,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, September 7.

October 1934	13.13—07
December 1934	13.26—06
January 1935	13.31—06
March 1935	13.38—05
May 1935	13.45—06
July 1935	13.53—04
Middling Spot	13.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, September 7.

October 1934	13.18—04
December 1934	13.26—03
January 1935	13.33—03
Middling Spot	13.32

NEW YORK.
New York, September 7.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	13.21
December 1934	13.33
January 1935	13.36
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.19
December 1934	13.32
January 1935	13.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, September 7.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	44,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, September 7.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
September 1934		7.03+04
October 1934	6.96	7.01+03
November 1934		6.96+02
December 1934		6.96+02
January 1935	6.92	6.96+02
February 1935		6.96+02
March 1935		6.96+01
April 1935		6.95+01
May 1935		6.95+01
June 1935		6.94+01
July 1935		6.94+01
August 1935		6.92+01
September 1935		6.90+01
Middling Spot		7.20+04

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, September 7.

Messrs. Batlivada and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	5
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. dol. 6	15
Amer. Power and Light 5 per cent. A	14
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	6
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	51
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent. P	15
Electric Bond Common	10
Electric Bond dol. 5 Pfd.	35
Electric Bond 6 per cent. Pfd.	42
Consolidated Gas	27
Columbia Gas	9
Columbia Gas 6 per cent. Pfd. A	66
United Corpn.	4
American Tel. and Tel.	113
Western Union Telg.	33-7/8
Radio Corp.	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	21-1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	16
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	24
Union Pacific R R	93
Great North Pfd.	14
National Distillers	20
Hiram Walker	29
Distillers Seagram	15
Amr. Tobacco B	76
Dupont de Nemours	89
Canadian Pacific	14
Alaska Juneau	17
U. S. Rubber	13
Bethelehem Steel	26
United Stats Steel	33-1/4
American Smelting	36
Noranda Mines	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	24-3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	12
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	38
International Harvester	26
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	20
General Motors	28-7/8
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N J	44
Phillips Petrol	16
Mid. Con. Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	14
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	13
Eaton Mfg.	14
Chase Bank	22-5/8
National City Bank	20-1/2
Sun Life of Canada	325
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	26
General Foods	30
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	8
Amr. Locomotive	17
Goodyear Tyre	22
Norway 6 per cent. 1944	101

Market heavy and lower. Carloadings down 28,000.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—

Liverpool New York October 143 at Cross Rate 4.99 7/8

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1935 228 Liverpool May 1935 6.93 Rs. 73 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1935 228 New York May 13.46 Rs. 71 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 7/8

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, Sept 7

Rubber acts very well in face of labour situation; understand Russia buying.

April-June 8 8 1/8

July-September 8 3/16 8 5/16

Copper £28 6s 3d.

Tin £228

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool September 7.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.40
Fine (Good Staple)	5.55
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.70
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.35
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.50
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.65
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.37
Fine	3.47
Superfine	3.57
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.57
Fine	3.67
Superfine	3.77

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 7.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.51
November 1934	8.54
December 1934	8.56
January 1935	8.62
March 1935	8.68
May 1935	8.74
July 1935	8.80
F. G. F. Spot	8.75

LONDON SILVER.
London, September 7.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	21-13/16
Forward	21-7/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 8

Despite a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local forward cotton market ruled firm to-day on short covering before the Bureau report which will be received here to-night. Broach A-M delivery opened at Rs. 229-6 and improved to Rs. 230. At this level there was some long liquidation but the offerings were absorbed by Bazar operators.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened firm at a rise of 3 points on Bombay buying. The local market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 229/12

Oomra D-J 202

Bengal D-J 146

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 8.

Bengal Superfine	153/56
Bengal Fine	140/43
Bengal F.G.	128/33
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140/43
Sindh-Punjab F.G	123/33
Wardha-Hingt	211/13
Nagpur Savner	209/11
Pundhurna	201/203
Yeotmal	200/201
Arvi	199/201
Ellichpur	199/200
Amraoti-Bearar	197/199
Khamgaon	198/199
Mulkapur	189/191
Khandesh	186/88
Jalna/Sailu	187/189
Burwah Sanavad	191/196
Broach Fine	224/26
Punjab/American	234/36
Punjab/American mix	224/29
Cambodia	289/94
Miraj/Sangli	219/24
Compta Good	214/19
Bagalkot	199/204
Kampala	361
Busoga	359
Jinja	356
Manza	351

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 8.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	5-6-34	This year.
Khandesh	...	76
Central India	409	605
Barsi and Nagar	447	451
Hyderabad-Gaorani	30	30
Berar	312	398
Central Provinces	138	361
Total Oomras	1,336	1,921
Dholera	24	967
Rajputana	184	323
Sind-Punjab	272	2,090
Broach	111	226
Coompta & Dharwar	1,586	2,014
Westerns-Northerns	1,227	1,603
Cocoanada	...	...
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,527	2,360
Persian	209	430
Egyptian & African	2,518	6,061
Total	8,994	18,022

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 31st Aug.
In full pressed Bales.

	6-9-34	This year.
Europe	2,055	395,313
Japan & China	2,971	1,135,963
Coast Ports	50	22,848
Up-country by Rail	...	132,497
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	10,866
Total	5,076	1,697,487

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 7

Broach A-M 1935 opening 227 3/4; highest 229; lowest 227 1/2; close 228 1/2

Oomra D-J opening 200; highest 201 1/4; lowest 200; close 200 1/2

Bengal D-J opening 145 1/2; highest 146 3/4; lowest 145 1/2; close 145 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A-M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 24

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-34) Rs. 7

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept. 7.

Dec.	1.90—.02
March	1.88—.02
May	1.92—.01
July	1.98+.01

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires Sept.

September	13.99+.09
October	13.98+.12
November	13.92+.11

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 7.

September	1.06 1/2+.7/8c.
December	1.07 5/8+.7/8c.
May	1.08 3/8+. 1c.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

October	69 7/8+.1/8d.
December	72 1/2+.1/4d.
March	74 7/8+.3/8d.
May	76 1/4+.3/8d.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 7-9-34	456000	753000
Receipts Yesterday 7-9-34	44000	6000
Exports to date 7-9-34	347000	709000
Stock at Ports 7-9-34	2470000	3028000
Stock Interior Towns 7-9-34	1144000	1119000
Stock Liverpool 7-9-34	994000	852000
Visible Supply 7-9-34	5176000	6243000
Quantity in Sight 7-9-34	632000	1029000
Quantity out of Sight 7-9-34	781000	1350000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, September 8.

The local silver market opened quiet to-day on unfavourable American advices but later on prices improved on steady Shanghai advices. Bhadarva silver opened to-day at Rs. 60 and as soon as selling was over prices improved to Rs. 60/4 on short covering. Gold market was also quiet on long liquidation. Local market continued dull with a limited business.

Ready Silver	60	2	0
Bhadarva	60	3	0
Aso delivery	60	5	0
Ready Gold	35	0	0
Bhadarva	35	0	3
Aso delivery	35	0	9

LONDON METALS.
London, September 7.

	£
Copper Braziers	40-1/2
Yellow Metal	34-9/16
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	228-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, September 7.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	67-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	81
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93 3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-5/8
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952,	105-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	116
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	112-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	136
National Bank of India	45-3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, September 7.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £7-0/9-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, September 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Interests' 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, September 7.

	£
T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.45
Amsterdam	7.23
Brussels	21.02
Madrid	36.06
Milan	57.46
Berne	15.10-1/2
Paris	74.78
Prague	118.37
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate	4.99-5/8

SEEDS.
London, September 7.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Sep/Oct. sellers £10-12-6.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £12-3-9.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £12-11-3.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £10-2-2.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £10-2-6.

Cottonseed Bombay. (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, September 7.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 25/6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 26/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 29/0.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, September 7.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/3.

C. & F. Bombay per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, September 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/2.

LINSEED OILS.
London, September 7.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt, Sept. sellers 20/0.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Jan/Apl. paid sellers 20/4-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, September 7.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-5/8 sellers.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-12-6.
S. S. Ranee Rs. 3-15-9.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 3-5-9.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 3-15-6.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs. 3-15-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 3-15-3.
Shipment Jan.-Mar. Rs. 3-15.
Purtabpur Rs. 13-10.
Saraya Rs. 14-1.
African Rs. 13-12.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Active Speculative Buying

NEW HIGH LEVEL FOR TATA STEEL SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only during which time there was active speculative buying. The market displayed cheerful tone and each rise is attracting new buyers.

There was good enquiry for Tata Steel shares and Tata Steel second preference shares reached a new high level. Ordinary shares were also firm but dfds. were quiet on continued selling at a fixed limit. It is said that a big interest is unloading holdings which are absorbed by new buyers. It is difficult to find out the exact number of holdings but if the market keeps up the present optimistic feeling, it will not be out of place to expect sudden rise in Tata Steel Dfd. Shares.

Cement shares were also very steady. Indian Cements advanced Rs. 7 while Shahabads improved Rs. 3. Shivrajpur shares registered sharp fluctuations and finally closed steady at Rs. 36/12. Andhra and Power Shares were also firm and closed at higher rates. Mill Shares were fairly steady with a good enquiry for Bombay Dyeing, Kohinoor and Century. Bellapur Sugar shares were steady while Government securities fluctuated within a narrow range.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, September 8.

100 Ahm. Advance	280	0
500 Bom. Cotton	65	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	318	2
250 Bradbury	110	0
100 Century	267	8
100 Central India	269	6
100 Colaba	124	6
100 Coorla	102	8
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	360	0
1 E D Sasson	0-3-0	
100 Finlay	122	8
100 Gokak	166	4
1000 Hindustan	1,755	0
100 Indore	111	4
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	73	12
100 Kohinoor	173	2
250 Laxmi	780	0
100 Madhavji	8	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1455	0
250 Model	78	4
50 Mysore	91	14
200 New Great	153	12
100 Oosmanshahi	62	0
100 Phoenix	305	9
25 Sassoon Silk	43	12
1000 Sholapur	2810	0
50 Simplex	90	10
100 Swadeshi	191	14
100 Swan	66	4
25 Tata	9	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 8

Bombay Dyeing 813 811 817 816
Century 266/14 267
Central India 266 268
Colaba 129 121 123
Kohinoor 173 172
New Great 147 150 149 150
Simplex 91 90
Swadeshi 190 192 191
Bandi 33/10
Indian Cement 417 423
Tata Steel Defd 302 300 305 304
Tata Steel Ord 76/12 77 76/14 77/2 78/8
Bombay Steam 307 306
Bombay Burma 475 473 477
Tata Hydro 156/14
Andhra 1581 1585
Tram 153 154/1

500 Vishnu	1,420	0
1000 Western	827	8
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	97	8
25-50 Central	30	10
500 Imp	1457	8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	360	10
50-100 India	113	12
5 Union	5	1
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	33	14
70 Gwalior	95	4
250 Indian	425	12
40 Katni Def.	1180	X. D.
100 Katni Ord.	338	2
75 Okha	200	0
10 Punjab	24	14
100 Shahabad	355	0
70 United	90	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	8
15-75 New India	37	2
200 Oriental	3,720	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	8
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	170	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1585	
10 Ajmer	9	3
50 Bombay Tram	153	12
100 Bom. Suburban	146	4
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	195	0
100 Surat	173	12
100 Tata Hydro	156	14
1000 Tata Power	1212	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	867	8
100 Amr. Patty	122	0
100 C. Province	90	8
100 Dhon. Baramati	90	0
100 Gujrat	71	0
100 Mandra Bhon	91	12
100 Pachora Jamner	86	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93	8
500 Tapty Valley	781	4
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	36	8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 8

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 91
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 91/1
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/7
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/13

TAX FREES:

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 117/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/2
4 per cent 1943 105/13
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 103/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 103/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 91/1 and advanced to Rs. 91/2 but again declined.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: Partly cloudy, scattered rain.
Central: Partly cloudy to unsettled. Scattered showers.
West: Partly cloudy to unsettled. Scattered showers.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 4th September 420 bales.
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 9,028 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 8,646 bales
Increase 382 bales

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 7

3 per cent India Sterling £81
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling £93 3/4
4 per cent India Sterling 1948/53 £107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1950/55 £112 5/8
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1958/68 £115 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling 1942/47 £113 1/4
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1936/38 £106 3/4
6 per cent India Sterling 1935/37 £104 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1954/59 £101 1/2

30 Tata Steel Def.	304	6
75 Tata Steel Ord.	78	10
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	202	8
50 Belapur Sugar	223	2
250 Bom. Steam	302	6
125 Bom. Burma	477	8
50 Bom. Burma County	156	4
8sh. Br. B Petrol	4	3
50 Bom. Telephone	104	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	149	0
100 Ind. Radio Df.	530	0
100 Ind. Raido Ordy.	485	0
1000 Port Canning	595	0
15 Scindia	11	15
30 Tata Construction	80	4
25 Tata Oil	23	8
PREFERENCE		
7 p c Andhra Vly.	1,340	0
6 p c Bombay Steam	293	12
7 p.c. Bom. Tram.	80	0
5 p.c. Central India	475	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151	4
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	135	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1377	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	162	8
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	640	0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET QUIET AND FEATURELESS

Publication Of Bearish Bureau Report ...

BULLION AND GRAINS STEADY

Private Silver Imports Prohibited By America

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.

On Saturday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc crossrates marked a slight improvement.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET AND FEATURELESS.

The New York cotton market was quiet and featureless. The closing tone was very quiet. The Bureau Report which turned out bearish was published after the closing of the market. The total crop is estimated at 92,52,000 bales and ginnings upto Sept. 1 stood at 13,98,000 bales.

GOLD AND SILVER QUIETLY STEADY.

London gold and silver were quietly steady.

WHEAT AND OATS STEADY.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat presented a steady tone but business was restricted. Chicago oats also ruled steady.

LONDON MARKETS CLOSED.

The London metal market and the London Stock Exchange were closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET.

The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

U. S. PROHIBITS PRIVATE SILVER IMPORTS.

The U. S. Treasury is planning to prohibit private silver imports.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Sept. 8.

Previous closing	13.26
To-day's opening	13.34
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	13.27
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

Bureau Report 92,52,000 bales.
April-May Rs. 223

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Sept. 8.

Previous closing	6.96
To-day's opening	6.99
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	6.99
Difference	+.03

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 8.

The cotton market was quiet and featureless with traders awaiting the publication of the Bureau report which was not released until after the close. Operations for the most part consisted of evening up commitments prior to the report and some weekend trade calling otherwise there was practically nothing important doing throughout the session.

Trading in December opened at 13.34 i.e. 8 points higher than the previous closing but prices soon gave way under liquidation and hedge selling which speedily brought the quotation down to 13.26 and after moving within a narrow range the market closed at 13.27 for December with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 8.

The following were the opening ranges.

October (13.32/13.31) 13.22/13.20
December (13.34/13.33) 13.35/13.34
January (13.38/13.38) 13.41/13.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 8.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.99) 7.04
American December (6.95) 7.00
Egyptian October (8.50) 8.49
Egyptian November (8.53) 8.52

Announcement

MESSRS. BRIJMOHAN & CO., of AMRITSAR, have the pleasure to inform the BOMBAY PUBLIC for their facility and convenience, that they have appointed Messrs. B. A. Nath & Co., as their Sole Selling Agents for Bombay Presidency, for all their articles, viz:—

BIRTH CONTROL REQUISITES, MEDICINES AND APPLIANCES FOR IMPAIRED OR LOST VITALITY, MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR REJUVENATION, BOOKS ON SEX & HEALTH BY PROF. GAMBERS, MEDICINES FOR ALL FEMALE DISORDERS.

Messrs. B. A. NATH & CO.,
6, Rampart Row, Fort,
Bombay

will be pleased to send their complete catalogues to those interested in any of the above subjects, Postpaid, on request.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YURK ON LONDON.

New York, Sept. 8.

Previous closing	4.99 7/8
To-day's opening	5.00
To-day's closing	5.00 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 8.

Previous closing	4.99 5/8
To-day's opening	5.00
To-day's closing	5.00 1/16
Difference	+.00 7/16

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 8.

Previous closing	74.78
To-day's opening	74.84
To-day's closing	74.87
Difference	+.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 8.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 5.00 and immediately fell to 4.99 7/8 but subsequently rose to 5.00 1/16 which was the closing rate.

Franc opened at 74.84 and remained practically steady with slight variations. The closing rate was 74.87.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 8.

The market was quiet.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 13/16d.	21 7/8d.
Forward	21 7/8	21 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 8.

Gold (£7-0-9 1/2) £7-0-9.

BULLION

London, Sept. 8.

Influx nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 13/16d.) 21 7/8d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0-9 1/2) £7-0-9

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 8.

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 p.c.) 3/4 to 3/4 p. c.
4 months (7/8 to 7/8 p.c.) 7/8 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 8.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.63 7/8) 5.63 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.68) 37.65
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (57.50) 57.53
London on Shanghai (1-5 1/8) 1-5 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 8.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 60/5, 60/5 and 60/6. Trading was quiet and featureless with very little doing while traders were depressed owing to the absence of any stimulating news closed. Prices at Rs. 60/4, 60/4 and 60/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35, 35/0/6 and 25/1/3. The market was very quiet owing to quiter exchanges movements with hardly any important enquiry and the market closed steady at Rs. 35, 35/0/6 and 35/1/3.

Extension Of Bankhead Act

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

It is understood that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is preparing for a formal poll of cotton planters' opinions on curtailment measures during 1934/35 season and on the extension of the Bankhead Act.—Reuter Special.

Coming

Sethu-Bandan

Coming

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 8.

Liverpool wheat opened steady December 12 5/8 March 75 1/4 market showed some activity on speculative buying influenced by better foreign advices but business was rather limited.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 8.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.06 3/8, December at 1.07 5/8 and May at 1.08 1/2. The market was steady on good speculative buying and foreign demand.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Sept. 8.

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 55 and May at 55 1/4 but trading was very quiet in the absence of any enquiry.

Chicago rye opened steady with December at 87. Trading was very quiet.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 8.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/4 buyers £228 1/2 sellers) closed.
Lead (£10 5/16 buyers £10 7/16 sellers) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£31 to 31 1/4) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0.10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-8
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct. old crop (£14 1/2) £14 3/8 paid and value.
Dunlop (£17 1/2) Sept. sellers) unquoted.
Lightening (£16 1/4 Sept. sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16) closed.
Oct-Dec. (7 11/16) closed.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (£12 9/16) £12 9/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£12 3/16) £12 3/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept. (£10 5/8) £10 5/8 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal Oct. (£10 5/8) £10 9/16 sellers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 8.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 29 3/4) dol 29 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 7/8) dol 11 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 33 1/8) dol 33
U S Steel Preference (dol 78 1/4) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 8.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

JUTE SHARES WEAK

Coals Fairly Steady And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Jute Shares ruled weak in sympathy with easier Hessian market and less outside support. Coals kept fairly steady. Teas were unchanged. In Miscellaneous electrical issues further advanced on good demand while others shewed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 20/14; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101/1; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds 1935 103/2 small lot.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light 57 small lot; Chaparmukh Silghat Light 85 small lot; ex div.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore pref 134; Kesoram 3/15; New Victoria pref 4/13 small lot.

Coals:—Equitable 26; New Beerbhoom 14/10 small lot; New Manbhoom 39/8; North Damuda 3/12.

Jutes:—Barnagore 159; Birla pref 108/8; Clive 31/2; Gourepore 522 small lot; Howrah 53/7; Kamarhatty 525; Kankinarrah 457/8 small lot; Nuddea 42/12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Potteries 4/10 Bengal Chemical ordy 302 small lot; Bengal Iron 3/8; Indian Galvanizing 8/6; small lot; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 48 small odd lot; B. I. Corporation pref 141. Calcutta Lading and Shipping 11/10.

Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 18/2; Cawnpore ordy 31/8 ex div; Ryam 9/2.

Teas:—Bishnauth 32/8; Hattikhira 26/13; Hasimara 45/4; New Terai 13.

Debentures:—4 per cent 1911/41 Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 103; 7 per cent 1931/51 Champaran Sugar Debentures 109.—A. P.

Miss. Naidu's Advice To Students

POONA, September 8.

In the afternoon, to-day Mrs. Naidu addressed the Wadia College students and exhorted them to assert their own individuality, in every walk of life.—United Press.

LOW PRESSURE AREA MOVES NORTHWARDS

Heavy Rain Will Occur In Central Provinces

POONA, Sept. 8.

Yesterdays low pressure area moved northwards and lies this morning near Pendra in East Central Provinces. The monsoon has been strong in and around central parts of country and Lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Central Provinces, Rajputana, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Assam, Bihar, East and North Punjab, Bombay Deccan and Mysore while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces, Gujarat, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Akyab four inches; Tavoy, Amherst, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu three; Rangoon one and half; Mergui one; Cherrapunji three; Sambalpur one; Chanda five; Amraoti, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad three; Akola two; Pachmarhi, Guna Sutna one and half; Kanker, Khandwa, Bhopal and Saugor one; Kotah Dohad and Mt. Abu one and a half; Ajmer, Baroda and Dharampur one; Khandala three; and Mahableshwar one nnd half.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will continue to be strong in Central Provinces, Central India and Lower Burma and rain will increase in East Bengal and Assam and extend in United Provinces.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Rainfall will be locally heavy in Lower Burma, Central Provinces, East Central India and East United Provinces during the next twenty-four hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Bombay, Sept. 8.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-9-34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.050 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.0 degress 4.0 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.6 degrees 0.9 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 191 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.22 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.86 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 66.79 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Sept. 8.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 8-9-34 Colaba Point 0.22" Fort 0.40"; J. J. Hospital 0.24" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.27".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 66.75"; Fort 91.54"; J. J. Hospital 76.44"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 79.27".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 62.49"; Fort 69.15"; J. J. Hospital 65.15".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 45.86"; Fort 73.78"; J. J. Hospital 52.80"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 49.39".

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-9-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

	cwts.
Wheat	8,384
Linseed	18,641
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	232
Gingellyseed	1,453
Groundnuts	13,257
Castorseed	5,755
Rice	18,551
Myrabollams	1,187
Cottonseed	540
Mowraseed	1,080
Gram	1,307
Joowar	1,392
Barley	279
Bajree	1,820
	tons.
Coal	1,600
	bales.
Central India	408
Barsi-Nugger	447
Hydrabad-Gaorani	30
Berar	312
Central Provinces	138
Dhollera	24
Rajputana	184
Sind-Punjab	272
Broach	111
Compta-Dharwar	1,588
Western-Northerns	1,227
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,527
Persians	209
Egyptians	421
East Africans	2,097
Total Cotton	8,994

Another Surprise For Cotton Trade

Bureau's Bearish Crop Estimate

PRICES DECLINE IN BOMBAY AND CHICAGO

Heavy Unloading By Nervous Bulls

BOMBAY, SATURDAY (11 P.M.)

THE SECOND BUREAU REPORT, ISSUED BY THE U. S. CROP REPORTING BOARD OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, UNNERVED BULL OPERATORS. THE CROP ESTIMATE WAS 9,252,000 BALES; CONDITION 53.8 PER CENT, AND GINNING 1,398,000 BALES. AS COMPARED WITH THE LAST REPORT THE CROP ESTIMATE SHOWS AN INCREASE OF 57,000 BALES.

CROP ESTIMATES.

Private crop estimates were below 9 million bales, and the average estimate was 9,045,000 bales. Serious drought in the West Belt was supposed to have done considerable damage to the crop during the first 20 days of August. During the last 10 days of August there were occasional rains in the Western Belt and the drought was relieved, but the rains were supposed to be too late for any material benefit. In the Eastern Belt there was excessive moisture, and there were some complaints of damage by insects. Thus it was believed that the Bureau report would show a further loss in the yield.

DECLINE IN PRICES.

The local cotton market ruled firm to-day, and during the day session, Broach A|M. delivery advanced to Rs. 230. New York cotton market opened to-day, at a rise of 8 points and closed at unchanged prices before the issuance of the Bureau report.

After receipt of the Bureau report prices in the ocal cotton market opened at Rs. 224|- for Broach A|M delivery at night, and declined to Rs. 222|8. The Chicago cotton market opened after the Bureau report at a decline of 22 points and, later on, was quoted 27 points down.

HOLDING MOVEMENT.

The American Government is giving loans on the cotton crop at 12 cents per lb., and cotton growers are taking full advantage of the loans, and are holding their arrivals so there is not the usual pressure of hedge-selling. This holding movement will save prices from any material decline.

The Chicago cotton market closed at a decline of 26 points, and the local market closed at Rs. 222|12 for Broach A.|M. delivery.

MONEY MARKET BENEFITED FROM RECENT HEAVY DIVIDEND DISBURSEMENTS

TREASURY BILLS SOLD AT 12sh. 11d

Wheat Firm On Good American Advices

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Money Market benefitted from recent heavy dividend disbursements in the shape of Government interest on various loans. The Event of week, however has been a remarkable drop in the average rate of discount in this week's treasury bills to 12sh. 11d. compared with 14sh 4d. in the last week.

In commodities wheat was firm on good American advices and the absence of selling pressure. Cotton was quite active due prebureau evening-up commitments which were mainly of a short covering nature.

America Prohibits Importation Of Silver ...

(Special to "Bombay Chronicle").

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

The second Bureau Report estimates the American cotton crop at 9,252,000 bales. Weather conditions are 53.8.

It is rumoured that the Treasury is planning to prohibit private importation of silver, with a view to prevent the purchase of foreign Exchange.

MEASURES TO SUPPORT DOLLAR

Silver Imports Prohibited

New York, Sept. 8.

It is reported that with a view to assure success to the measures for supporting the dollar, United States Treasury may prohibit private silver imports. Market quarters express the opinion that such a prohibition would upset present plans for the revival of trade in silver futures.—Reuter Special.

AMERICAN BUREAU REPORT

Total Crop 92,52,000 Bales

Washington, Sept. 8.

The Crop Reporting board published to-day its report giving the total crop as 9,252,000 bales with condition 53.8 per cent while yield per acre is given as 162.6 pounds per acre. Ginnings upto September 1 stood at 1,398,000 bales.

Acreage under cultivation is 27,241,000 acres while the abandonment is 2.8 per cent.

WELLINGTON

TO-DAY MATINEE at 3-30 p. m.

CELLINI

THE MOST CHARMING RASCAL Who Ever Took a Woman's Lips! MEN THUNDERED FOR HIS HEAD—WOMEN CRIED FOR HIS ARMS!

FREDRICK MARCH
CONSTANCE BENNETT

IN

THE MOST POWERFUL LOVE-STORY OF THE GREATEST LOVER—ARTIST—GOLDSMITH OF ALL TIMES!

AFFAIRS AFFAIRS AFFAIRS

OF

CELLINI CELLINI CELLINI

HE WOULD GIVE ANY MAN'S WIFE A LIFT.

GORGEOUS ROYAL SPLENDOUR—EXCITING LOVE THRILLS—

THE LOVELY ADORABLE

CONSTANCE BENNETT

IN HER MIGHTIEST ROLE!

AT NOON SHE DEMANDED HIS HEAD—AT MIDNIGHT—SHE LOST HER OWN!

FREDRICK MARCH

as the ARTIST, FIGHTER and LOVER! But above all a—LOVER! With one hand at Every man's Throat—the other Round Every Woman's Waist in the

AFFAIRS

OF

CELLINI

THE MOST POWERFUL LOVE-STORY EVER SCREENED! The Programme includes:—

FUNNY LITTLE BUNNIES

A SILLY SYMPHONY IN TECHNI-COLOUR

On SUNDAY at 3-30; 6-30; 10 P.M.

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At the

Sir C. J. HALL on Sunday, Sept. 16th, 6-30 p.m.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva, Shud 1, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 29, 1353
Parsi: Farvardin 3, 1304
Sunrise. 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 48m
High Water: 12-14, 13-9.
Low Water: 5-48, 2-8.
Skylarkers' Jubilee Dance at the Bandra Town Hall at 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, September 10.

Symphony Concert, director M. Jules Craen, at Sir Cowasji Jahangir Hall, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 11.

Rotary Club of Bombay: Major S. L. Bhatia on "The Early History of Medical Education in Bombay." Taj Mahal Hotel. 1-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 12.

Ganesh Chathurthi: Public holiday.
Khordad Sal: Public holiday.
Banks closed.

FRIDAY, September 14.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DEATH AND MOURNING

VACHKOREBAI—Vachkorebai, beloved wife of Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas, passed away at 3-20 p.m. on Saturday the 8th September, 1934, at her residence "Garden View", 19, Hughes Road, mourned by her dear husband and children, and a large circle of relations and friends.

The Uthamana ceremony will take place on Monday the 10th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Garden View", 19, Hughes Road.

ARYA SAMAJ KAKADWADI

Swami Omkarsachidanandji will deliver a public lecture on 'Vedic Ganesh' in the Arya Samaj Mandir Kakadwadi at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

Pandit Dwijendranathji will deliver a lecture on 'Vedopadesh' in the Fort Arya Samaj (opp. G. P. O.) Frere Road. at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

S. I. COOP. CONSUMERS SOCIETY LTD.

As announced in the General-Body Meeting of 2nd instant the polling on the amendment of the By-law regarding the Building Fund, given by Mr. S. Nagasundaram, will be conducted to-day (Sunday) between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. at the Society's Head Office at Matunga.

PUBLIC LECTURE

Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil will lecture in Gujarati on Equality of Man woman at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TAMIL DRAMA

The members of the Siddaranjani Sabha, Matunga will stage the Tamil Drama 'Javandra' to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel in aid of the S. I. Education Society

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Moolan" with the mails from London of the 30th ultimo passed Suez at 11 p. m. on the 5th instant.

CLASSES IN SOCIALISM

Study classes in Socialism will be opened at the premises of the Congress Socialist Party's Office, Dadabhai Manzil, (Ground Floor) Congress House, Bombay on Monday, the 10th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas will conduct the class. The classes will be held on every Monday at 6-30 p.m.

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DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Hollywood Party" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. to-day.
CAPITOL—"Little Women Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. to-day, Wednesday and Thursday.
PATHE—"Thirty-Day Princess" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ruplekha" Daily at 5-30 S and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. to-day.
KRISHNA—"Soneki-Chidia" or "Vismi-Sadi". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. to-day.
IMPERIAL —"Dukhtar-E-Hind" or "Bharati Bala". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. to-day.
MAJESTIC—"Devaki" or "Krishna Janma". Time as usual.
PALACE—"Queen Christina". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Affairs of Cellini". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Toofan Mail". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Ajameel" Daily at 5-30 8. and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.
EDWARD—"King Kong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show to-at 10-30 a.m. "Lal-e-Yamen"
EMPIRE—"Evergreen". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Vaman Avtar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.
CARLTON—"I Am Suzanne". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Such Men Are Dangerous". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"20,000,000 Sweethearts". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news. 7-30 p.m. Joan Luxton and her Children's Theatre Company, in The House That Jack Built. 8-15 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra. 9 p.m. A religious service, relayed from Wesley's Chapel, City Road. 9-45 p.m. An organ recital by C. H. Trevor, relayed from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House, London. 10 p.m. The Veddas, a talk by Dr. Spittel. 10-15 p.m. The Wireless Military Band, conducted by Charles Leggett. 11 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Time signal. Indian Programme of Classical and Light Music. 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Orchestra. 1 p. m. Close down. 6 p. m. Indian Programme of Instrumental music. 7 p.m. Interval. 7-30 p.m. Empire Relay if Reception is satisfactory. 9 p.m. Time signal. News in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-20 p.m. Studio Service. 10 p.m Close down.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Ginyo Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th instant.

DIVINE SERVICE

Under the auspices of the New Dadar Brahmopasak Mandal (Theistic Association) Mr. U. S. Sohoni will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the King George High School, New Dadar, Bombay North to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m.

RAJPUTANA WORKERS MEETING.

A public meeting of the Workers of the States of Rajputana and Central India residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 p.m. in the Marwadi Library to consider the desirability of arranging for a Conference of the workers of the said States in Bombay at the time of the ensuing Session of the Congress.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SUTTA KHEL

Under the auspices of Gandhi Seva Mandal, a protest meeting against "Sutta Khel" will be held at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. under the presidency of Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi when Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Abdul Rahiman Mitha, Dr. Udgaokar, Sjts. Dhurandhar, I. S. Patel, Mahadeshwar and others will address.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

His Holiness Shree Jagadguru Shree Shankaracharya Swami of Govardhan Math Puri, will deliver a lecture on "Sanatan Dharma and the Moden Positive Sciences" in the premises of the Association at Girgaon Back Road at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday), the same subject will be continued on Tuesday the 11th inst. when His Holiness will address the meeting at 6-30 p.m.

ELECTION DISPUTES ENQUIRY

Complaints from "E" (Byculla) Ward will be enquired into on Monday, the 10th September 1934, at 8 a. m. (S.T.) by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, who has been empowered by the Council of the B.P.C.C. to enquire into the complaints already admitted from this Ward.

Complainants from this Ward are requested to be present at the enquiry with such evidence as they desire to adduce.

B. P. C. C. General Meeting

The 11th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 16th September 1934, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

MR. ABID ALI RESIGNS

B. P. C. C. Council Decision & Its Sequel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "United Press' understands that Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has resigned the secretariship for reasons not definitely known.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Mr. Abid Ali declined to state the reasons and even refused to admit or contradict resignation.

WILL HE WITHDRAW?

Enquiries go to show that Mr. Abid Ali led a section of Congressmen who desired postponement of the A.I.C.C. elections and as a mark of protest against the decision of the Council of the B.P.C.C. to hold A.I.C.C. elections on September 16 before the enquiry of election dispute he resigned His resignation has caused surprise in Congress circles and efforts are being made to persuade him to withdraw his resignation.

MORE RESIGNATIONS EXPECTED.

The "United Press" also understands that three out of the four secretaries of the Exhibition Committee of the Congress Reception Committee namely Messrs. S. C. Mojumdar, Jeenabhai Joshi and Lalbhai Patel are contemplating to tender their resignations. The reason is that sharp disagreement on the Working Committee of the Reception Committee's resolution regarding the allotment of stalls and other administrative measures of the Swadeshi Exhibition.— United Press.

ONLY A WEEK MORE
HURRY UP
AND
AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT
ENROLMENT TO THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE
Closes on the 15th instant.
BE A MEMBER TO-DAY

27 ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Judgment In Muman Murder Case Appeal

PALANPUR, September 8.

In the appeal in the Muman murder case of Meta village in Palanpur State Mr. D. B. Krishnalal Zhaveri, Sessions Judge, sentenced two accused to 10 years' imprisonment, 14 to 3 years', 4 to 1 year and Rs. 100 fine and acquitted 27 accused as against the decision of the lower court.—United Press.

"Satya Mitra" Annual

The "Satya Mitra", a Bombay Weekly, edited by Mr. S. A. Dalal, has also published its annual for the Parsi holidays. In a well-got up number of 120 pages, which is priced for annas six, it contains articles, both in English and Gujerati, contributed by well-known writers, also illustrations of political leaders, businessmen, and the like.

The choice of subjects is judicious, showing the marked progress the journal is making ever since it began publishing the annual a few years ago.

Two Nominations To Bombay Council

A "Bombay Government Gazette" extraordinary published on Saturday says:—

The resignations of Messrs. H. B. Clayton and J. H. Garrett, of their offices of members of the Bombay Legislative Council have been accepted and in their place Messrs. C. E. L. Gilbert and T. H. G. Stamper, have been nominated.

MANY KILLED IN LINER BLAZE

(Continued from page 1.)

state of frenzy through raging flames and thick smoke, they resisted the sailors' efforts to persuade them to enter the lifeboats.

Senora Renee Capote, a daughter of the first Vice-President of Cuba, relating how she narrowly rescued, said she was awakened by the noise to open the cabin door encountered a surging sea, and the flames had slammed the door. She was in despair when a sailor smashed the cabin porthole and helped the Senora to crawl through and lowered her to the boat deck. She said the whole superstructure seemed aflame. There were at least six children aboard.—Reuter.

MAHATMA NOT RETIRING SOON

(Continued from page 1.)

das Daulatram and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is expected to-morrow. Doctor Bidhan Chandra Roy, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Dutt and Dr. K. C. Roy arrived here by the Bombay Mail.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani arrives by the Grand Trunk.—United Press.

"RETIREMENT" RUMOUR

Rajaji Gives An Inkling Of Mahatma's Mind

RAMNAD, September 7.

"The cause of the rumour that Gandhiji is leaving the Congress leadership must be because Gandhiji is thinking of introducing reforms in the constitution of the Congress to make it more definitely purged of all forms of violence" declared Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar in the course of an interview to the "United Press".

He added:—

"Gandhiji feels that there are certain weaknesses in the present constitution, and the Congress, if it is to be an effective Satyagraha Organisation, must be a better disciplined and better knit body.

"Mahatmaji is going to devote his attention to this reform in the Congress Constitution.

If the Congress does not adopt his reforms, he may even be prepared, after the coming Congress session, to start an independent organisation to have a body of strictly non-violent workers.—United Press.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING POSTPONED

EARLIER.

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 8.

The meeting of the Working Committee was postponed till to-morrow noon for want of quorum.

Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant, a member of the Parliamentary Board. Mr. Kidwai and Mr. Baner jee arrived here this noon to attend Parliamentary Board's meeting. The vacancies of the Board will be filled up.—United Press.

Leaders Still Arriving

The Working Committee's and the Parliamentary Board's meetings are being held at 2 and 5 p.m. respectively.

The settlement between the Nationalist Party and the Parliamentary Board and the selections of candidates are the chief subjects of discussions of the meetings. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. K.F. Nariman, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Mahatmaji are attending the Working Committee meeting.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Bidhan Chandra Bay are coming this evening and Mrs. Sarojini Devi to-morrow morning.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Khan are specially invited for the Working Committee meeting.—United Press.

NEW COMPROMISE FORMULA

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 7.

There appear to be some prospects a compromise with the Nationalist Party at Wardha, where a climbdown on the part of the Working Committee is foreshadowed by way of reserving seats for Pandit Malaviya's nominees for the Assembly.

It is suggested that even 20 seats might be given him, but Mr Aney who has got the whip hand may demand his full quota of 30.

No change in the Communal Award resolution is, however, foreshadowed.—United Press.

DELEGATES FOR WARDHA

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Working Committee of the Congress, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, General Secretary of the Congress, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, Mr. K. F. Nariman, member of the Working Committee and Mr. Shankerlal Banker left Bombay on Friday night for Wardha for the meeting of the Working Committee, this afternoon.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Sir Akbar Hydari and Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. A. W Pulverman lunched at Government House.

ALL EYES ON WARDHA TO-DAY

(Continued from page 1.)

Congress ranks. As it is, there are numerous cases reported all over the country where members are enrolled by candidates by paying their four anna subscription from their (candidate's) pockets. If the Khaddar Clause goes away, then the only qualification for a voter will be the four-anna membership and this will make all sorts of malpractices not only possible, but easy.

TO MINIMISE CORRUPTION.

But in the alternative, if the Khaddar clause is made strictly enforceable, frauds of this kind will be minimised. You can pay four annas for a vote but you cannot for that sake, turn a man into a habitual wearer of Khaddar. Perhaps a stipulation will be made in the constitution to maintain a list of persons who are habitual wearers of Khaddar. Such lists will be maintained either by the organisations of the Congress or the A.I.S.A. To be a voter one will have to be both on the membership roll and on the list of the habitual wearers of Khadi. This will, no doubt, immensely reduce the numerical strength of the Congress but will, all the same, reduce corruption in the Congress ranks to a minimum. Some other remedy will be devised in the constitution to popularise the Congress and to make it a really democratic body as it has always claimed to be. Perhaps there will be a provision to enlist members as mere sympathisers on a four-anna subscription. But these persons will not take active part in the work of the Congress and certainly not in the elections. Opinion in the Working Committee itself seems to be sharply divided on this question.

UNWIELDY BODIES.

There are reports that Gandhiji contemplates to reduce the size of the A.I.C.C. and also of the delegation to the Congress. It is known to many that he was not particularly pleased when the size of the delegation was increased to six thousand and more. For quick decisions and even for quiet deliberations it is a very unwieldy body and the difficulties of its largeness are experienced year after year. Certain kind of impurities according to Gandhian standards are possible in the election of this delegation also. For these and other reasons, an opinion has been growing in the Congress circles that the size of the delegation should be reduced. But this is not so easy a problem as it appears on the surface. It is impossible to induce a body of delegates to reduce its own size.

DRASTIC MODIFICATIONS.

How Gandhiji proposes to accomplish this feat remains to be seen. It may be that he will successfully prevail upon the delegates assembled in the session to go whole hog with him in all the drastic modifications he chooses to embody in the constitution. On more than one occasion, he has induced very vast assemblages to agree with him on things on which agreement seemed impossible and he is still capable of repeating similar performances. His hold on the public opinion in this country has not slakened in the least. Reduction in the strength of A.I.C.C. seems to be out of question for the time being at least because a supreme parliament of 350 and odd members for a country like India cannot be called an unwieldy body in any sense. Opinion in the A.I.C.C. itself is strongly against any attempt at reduction in their numbers.

Whatever may happen at Wardha, one thing is certain that all efforts will be made by the leaders assembled there, to avert Gandhiji's departure from the field of active Congress politics. What is Congress in his absence? No other leader in India combines, to the same degree as Gandhiji does, the highest kind of statesmanship with almost an uncanny knack of capturing the imagination of the masses. It will, indeed, be a calamity for this country if at this juncture his leadership is lost to the Congress. Nobody contemplates such a possibility with equanimity.

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP

Leonard Wins By Half Length

LONDON, September 8.

The Prince Edward Handicap, run at Manchester, to-day, over a distance of two miles, two furlongs 75 yards, resulted as follows:—

LEONARD	1
SOLMINT	2
PENNY-A-LINER	3

Thirteen ran. Won by half a length. Three lengths separated the second and the third.

Starting prices:—33|1 Leonard; 4|1 Solmint; 13|2 Penny-A-Liner. —Reuter's Special.

HONOUR GOES TO PEASANTS AND PATHANS

But Their Sufferings Are Not At An End Says Sardar Vallabhbhai

The presentation of a purse to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for the relief of the peasants of Gujarat and Karnatak, who had suffered during the last Civil Disobedience movement, came off on Friday last at the Jain Upashraya Shala Hall, Ghatkopar.

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt presided. The purse amounted to Rs. 3,000.

Sjt. Gokulbhai welcoming the Sardar and thanking him for consenting to accept the purse on behalf of the peasants, said that the Sardar had dedicated his life to the service of the peasants of India. He was the most fitting person to whom the purse collected to help the suffering peasants of Gujarat and Karnatak should be given.

He regretted the smallness of the purse; but hoped that the same would be received by the peasants in the spirit in which it was given—as a token of the appreciation of Bombay Suburbanites.

Sjt. Chimanlal then presented the purse to the Sardar.

PEOPLE MUST REALISE IT

Sardar Patel next addressed the gathering and thanked them for the purse they gave him on behalf of the peasants who were so dear to him. He said, "I have not been able to personally visit the peasants for whose benefit you have contributed this purse and whom I have been anxious to visit since my release. My ill-health and other pressing engagements have kept me away from them so far and as far as they are concerned I am still in jail for them. As things stand, I fear, I will not be able to visit them in the very near future for there is work to be done in Bombay."

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, Sept. 8.

SARDAR'S SPEECH

Sardar Vallabhbhai, while regretting his inability to meet the warrior peasants of Gujarat since his release owing to heavy pressure of work in Bombay and with Mahatmaji, recounted the great sacrifices made by the farmers during the struggle for country's freedom. They sacrificed their all—lands and houses—and went cheerfully to jail along with their families. In the absence of parents, their children had to be lodged and fed in various orphanages.

Though the civil disobedience movement was called off, the Government repression in some parts of the country continued. Distress warrants were still executed to recover fines imposed on active participants of the struggle. The peasants, residing in the Indian States, were still forbidden to enter the British territory. The Government bans on educational institutions like the Gujarat Vidyapith were not yet removed. Several ashrams in the Bardoli taluka and the Kaira district were in the Government's custody. Similar conditions prevailed in Karnatak.

PATHANS' SUFFERING.

The Pathans of the North-Western Frontier Province had also greatly suffered in the freedom's battle. Not only the ban on the Congress Committee of that province was not lifted by the Government, but also "Frontier Gandhi" Abdul Gaffar Khan and his brother were not allowed to enter even the Punjab.

Continuing, the Sardar said that a purse of Rs. 3,000 would be no proper compensation to the peasants, who had lost millions of rupees. They did not want to live on such charity money. What they required was direct help in form of cattle and materials needed for agriculture, so that they could earn their bred by labour. The speaker was proud of their wonderful power of endurance, because their faith remained unflinched in adversity.

FARMER'S ENTERPRISE.

The speaker, admiring the enterprising spirit of the Gujarat farmers, gave an example of one Maganbhai Patel, who, after having lost much in the struggle, collected a few hundred rupees by disposing of what had been left and sailed with his family to London and established there a boarding house for Indian students, and the special catering of which was praised by visitors like the Maharaja of Gaekwar of Baroda, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Referring to the efforts by Dr. Chandulal M. Desai of Broach, the speaker said that it was his duty to help the doctor, who, in his absence in jail, had organised the peasant relief in Gujarat. He appealed to the audience to do their duty towards the sufferers. If the speaker wished he would get Rs. 10,000 from one philanthropist, but he was not out for begging. He would rather approach those peasants, who had not suffered from the Government's repression, and tell them to pay Rs. 10 per head, and would thus collect about ten lakhs of rupees for the general relief of the sufferers.

PRESS ATTITUDE DEPLORED.

Deploring the attitude of certain Bombay newspapers in giving undue prominence to petty squabbles with regard to the Congress elections to the B. P. C. C., Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel warned the Suburban Congressmen to be far away from such unhealthy atmosphere. He was greatly pained at the present degeneration of Bombay City, which had stood foremost in the freedom's battle. He expressed the hope that the City would maintain its premier position and would come out with flying colours on the occasion of the ensuing October Session of the Indian National Congress.

The speaker then made a fervent appeal to carry out the mandate of the Congress Parliamentary Board and vote for Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the two candidates selected to represent the Congress in the Legislative Assembly.

After a vote of thanks to the guest was proposed by Mrs. Gangaben Patel, the meeting terminated with the usual Congress slogans.

G. I. P. RLY. DRIVER FINED

Found Guilty Of Negligence

(From Our Correspondent).
KALYAN, Sept. 8.

The story of how nine persons were injured, one of them seriously, as a result of the collision of a railway engine with a brake van due to the alleged negligence of the driver of a special materials train on the loopline at Wangani Station, was narrated by the prosecution witnesses before Mr. P.K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, in the case in which Shavaksha Edulji stood charged with having driven his engine in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human lives.

The defence was that the accused had cautiously backed the engine as directed by the porter. No sooner did he hear the calls to stop the engine than he applied the brakes, but despite his care to bring the engine to a dead-stop, it hit the brake-van on the loopline. He submitted that the accident did not occur due to his negligence or rashness.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default three months' hard labour.

The fine was paid.

The accused is, it is understood going to appeal against this decision of the Magistrate.

FOLLOW THE EXCITING ROYAL ROAD TO ROMANCE!

SPECIAL FOR HOLIDAYS

10 a.m.
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE

Sports Jottings From Here and There

Prospects Of The Rovers Cup Tournament

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

THE ROVERS CUP.

The premier football tournament of Western India, the Rovers Cup Tournament, will commence on Monday next. Mr. Hinrichs and his colleagues of the Council of the W. I. F. A. deserve to be complimented on their successful efforts to net in a large number of teams from up country. I do not remember to have seen such an attractive list of entries in recent years. Out of the 22 teams that have accepted the challenge, fifteen are from up country. Among them are the Durham Light Infantry from Calcutta, Camerondans from Lucknow, Prince of Wales Volunteers from Allahabad, Beds and Herts from Jhansi, Essex Regiment from Nasirabad, Gloucesters from Mhow, King's Regiment and 15th Field Brigade from Jabbalpore, Yorks and Lancs from Kamptee, Royal Fusiliers from Ahmednagar, Hyderabad XI from Hyderabad, Deccan, and Bangalore and Mysore Muslims from Bangalore. Besides these there are those who participated in the Military Section of the Harwood League this season.

MILITARY TEAMS PREDOMINATE

As might be expected, the military teams will predominate, the whole show. There are no less than fifteen of them. That is all to the good so far as the standard of football is concerned. But one is surprised at the poor number of civilian teams in the lists. Seven comprise their total quota. Of these I have a shrewd suspicion that the Bangalore and Mysore Muslims are one and the same team.

NOTABLE LOCAL ABSENTEES.

That leaves the civilian entrants to half a dozen. It is surprising to note that B. B. & C. I. Railway, and Y. M. C. A., the respective champions and runners-up of the civilian section of the Harwood League, are not in the tournament. The Texaco Club and the Customs, the first two teams of the Second Division, are not in it either. I do not see the reason for their practising through the whole season—a League Tournament is nothing but solid practice among local teams—and then run away from a real fight. It is only by testing their strength from year to year, they can expect to reach the highest standard of perfection. The fear of a heavy defeat should not have kept them away.

CALCUTTA INDIANS SHOW COLD SHOULDER.

The entry of the Hyderabad and Bangalore teams are, indeed, welcome. The performances of their predecessors were fairly creditable and I have every hope that they would do better. I am not, however, surprised at the refusal of the Indian clubs from Calcutta to accept the invitations of the W. I. F. A. I understand the authorities threw heavy baits at the Mohan Bagan, the most popular team in India, and the Mahomedan Sporting, the League Champions of this season. But they declined the baits.

INDIAN DISSATISFACTION OF MANAGEMENT

I do not think that I am letting out a secret when I ay that they are not at all satisfied with the way the Tournament is run. Some of them had an awful experience in the past and they are not prepared to court a repetition. I am sure that I do not at all exaggerate when I say that the whole atmosphere of Cooperage is not very congenial for Indians. Until that feeling is removed, I doubt if the W. I. F. A. will receive that amount of hearty Co-operation which they once enjoyed.

OBJECTIONS TO DURHAM'S ENTRY.

There is one team among the entrants about whom serious objections have been taken by many. Of course, I mean the Durham Light Infantry. My impression about this team has all along been favourable, untill the recent cataclysm they brought about in Calcutta football. I know that the I.F.I. have not taken any serious action against them yet. I wonder they will do anything at all, considering the strong backing which Regimental teams command, unless the Calcutta referees threaten to go on strike. That is, however, another matter.

PREMIUM ON BRITISH INSUBORDINATION

The Calcutta Referees Association have expressed their opinion on the conduct of the Durhams in connection with the I.F.A. Shield Final in no uncertain terms. I cannot see how any Controlling Body with sense of responsibility can blink over such an authoritative castigation. By accepting the invitation of the Durhams, the W.I.F.A. Council have put a premium on insubordination and have laid themselves bare to the charge that, while they are very strict where Indians are concerned, they are not so when flagrant breaches of discipline committed by Europeans or rather Britishers.

ARE B.R.A. SLEEPING?

I do not know how the Bombay Referees Association look at their favoured treatment. It may happen that they may be placed in a similar predicament as that of their Calcutta Confreres. It is already whispered that the W.I. F.A. are considering the advisability of importing a couple of referees from up country, to avoid any unpleasantness occurring in the closing stages of the tournament. I leave the Whistling Fraternity here to fight for the prestige of their community.

CLASSY FOOTBALL GUARANTEED

As I have remarked above, the standard of football during the tournament will be very high and this tone will be kept up through this tone will be kept up throughout. The Regimental teams will see to that. I do not wish to forecast here the fortunes of the different teams. From the look of the draw, it does not seem that there was any seeding of teams. At any rate, the luck of the draw has not been particularly happy for anybody. The meeting in the first round of Royal Warwicks vs. Gloucesters, Yorks and Lancs. vs. Prince of Wales Volunteers, Mysore Muslims vs. Durhams, 14th Heavy Battery vs. 15th Field Brigade, Sherwood Foresters vs. Bangalore Muslims, and Beds and Herts vs. Royal Tank Corps.

ADMISSION FEES TOO HIGH AGAIN

The W.I.F.A. Council, as is their wont, have fixed the admission charges pretty high. The following rates deserve careful study:

MEMBERS. -- Reserved Chair, Season ticket, including tax, Rs. 11-8. Wife or daughter Rs. 7-8. Daily Chair Re. 1.

NON - MEMBERS. — Reserved Chair, for the season including tax Rs. 17-8. Ladies Rs. 10.

Daily Stand.—Re. 1 Chairs, Rs. 1-2 East Side, Annas 8 Standing, South side. Annas 2 Soldiers; ticket Rs. 5 for the season.

The reason for this high scale is said to be their big commitments particularly in connection with the travelling expenses of the up-country teams which amount to Rs. 5,000.

LIMITED ACCOMMODATION FOR POORER FOLKS.

The trouble with the W.I.F.A. Council is that they do not look at the gate from an all-round point of view. They seem to imagine that Bombay soccer or rather that catered for at Cooperage, is meant for the "Burra Sahibs" only. Poorer folks have little place in their consideration. The Eastern stand or the standing room within the Southern enclosure are the only fit places for them. This silly notion should be knocked out of their heads. They must be made to realise that poorer folks have as much right to the use of their Grand Stands as their rich clientele.

Outsiders Triumph At Saturday's Races In Poona

Karam Allah's Running Results In Enquiry

Palla Floors Odds On Will Scarlet In Poona Plate

(From Our Racing Correspondent

POONA, Sept. 8.

A large holiday crowd attended the Second Day of the Poona Big Meetings. They had anticipations of seeing favourites score in at least five events in a card of eight, but they were doomed to disappointment for alleged certainties like Hamiyah, Will Scarlet and Private Seal all failed. In the case of the first named pair they finished well down the field, running stones below their real form. Seasoned race-goers who are accustomed to curious happenings on the course, received an unholy shock when Karam Allah suddenly came to light in the H. H. the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate. This grey had disgraced himself a week previous over a similar distance when he ran last in a field of five horses. Carrying a pot of money then, backers were naturally mystified to see Karam Allah run like an ordinary hack. Obaid replaced Whiteside on Mr. Taha's horse on Saturday and lo, what a remarkable change came over the grey. He had Hamiyah, Legion of Honour and others stone cold from barrier rise, with his jockey looking round in vain for some opposition up the straight.

I am afraid that the many uncomplimentary things said about the winner, would not look nice in print. One wag suggested that Karam Allah (Grace of God) should now be named Laanath Allah (Curse of God) It is understood that Jockey Whiteside has been called up by the Stewards for an explanation and for the present I shall, withhold further comment.

Scarlet Fever Epidemic.

Hardly had backers recovered from the anaesthetic administered by Karam Allah, when they showed symptoms of Scarlet Fever in consequence of Will Scarlet's shocking display. It would be interesting to get the opinion of Mr. Shantidas Askuran on the running of his horse than that of Marrable, a very honest jockey as to how the horse responded to his efforts, and compare it with what Higgins has to say, accustomed as we are to upsets in this 'sport of kings.' It would be very difficult to come across an instance of a horse within a week, showing a decline in form to the extent of 2-1|2 stones. Reports were current on the race-course yesterday that Mr. Shantidas had paid Rs. 15,000 for Will Scarlet. It is very seldom that this shrewd owner is caught napping, because Will Scarlet shaped more like a load of cat's meat than a racehorse, and one would not like to exchange 15,000 grains of sand for this animal which has proved a calamity to the army of small punters, who are the backbone of racing in Western India. But Will Scarlet's defeat was not so nearly astonishing as Palla's facile victory. The running of this horse in the Criterion Plate over 7 furlongs on September 1st was too bad to be true. He carried 7st. 11lbs. and finished neary half a dozen lengths behind Aurangzebe (at level weights), who finished third. Aurangzebe on that day's run was clearly a 10 lbs. better horse than Palla. Yesterday Palla finished 8-1|2 lengths in front of Aurangzebe, thus showing that in the course of a week Palla had improved nearly 2-1|2 stones. It is no use saying that the dstance of the Poona Plate was a furlong shorter than that of the Criterion Plate. This was all the more in favour of Aurangzebe, bred as he is on his dam's side out of purely sprinting stock. He is by Gainsborough out of Mumtaz Mahal who was by the Tetrach out of Lady Josephine Palla on the other hand has the makings of a first class middle distance performer bred as he is by Salmon Trout out of Mirawalla, who was by Phalaris (one of the greatest middle distance performers in the history of the English Turf) out of Miranda. This lends additional force to the contention that Palla ought to have shown up better in the Criterion Plate, than he did in the Poona Plate yesterday. His victory was not in the nature of a fluke either. Several shrewd spectators backed him for a place at 5 to 4 with the books in a field of six horses, though the layers pay only on the first and second for place.

Garcon's Convincing Win.

Garcon scored very convincingly in the Western India Stakes from Vamos and Private Seal. At one moment it looked as though Walker would win on the son of Blandford, but Vamos did not seem to relish a struggle and was passed by Garcon on the outside. Bray Beau with a late rush placed a bad fourth.

Achieve Pays Rs. 420 For Win.

Young Bell handled Achieve very creditably to capture the Visitor's Plate. Mr. Gem's gelding wore down Heydey when the race looked safe in the Kashmir filly's keeping. The winner paid Rs. 420 for a Rs. 5 ticket, which is the highest dividend of the season.

Only one lucky punter spotted the Daily Double and bagged Rs. 2,047|8 for his circumspection.

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE MODERATE PLATE (Division III)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. P. R. Kering's FIRSAN, 7-9, Meeking 1
Mr. Ayub Asad's GREEN LAWN, 7-12, Simmonds 2
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's YANOOS, 8-7, Northmore 3
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s ARAB FLAG, 8-0 Dillon 4

Won by 2 lengths; 3-1|2 lengths and 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 24-1|5 secs.

Not Run:—Black King 9-2.

Favourite: Happy King.

Tote paid Rs. 76 for win and Rs. 21, Rs. 28 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

Winner trained by Mohamed Jamoor.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

H.H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN COMMEMORATION PLATE—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

For Arabs 4 years old and upwards. Arabs 6 years old and aged to carry 8st 7lbs; 5 years old 8st 4lbs; 4 years old 7st 11lbs.

Penalties: Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 10lbs extra.

Allowances: Arabs in Class II and III 7lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Mr. Yussuff Taha's KARAM ALLAH, 8-4, Obaid 1
Mr. Ayub Asad's LEGION OF HONOUR, 7-4, Whiteside 2
Mr. D D Chawan's BAHARNOOR, 7-4, Samdan 3
H H Maharaja of Idar's AMIR AKHLAK, 7-11, Stead 4

Won by 2 lengths; 4 lengths and 1 length.

Time: 2 mins. 2|4 secs.

Not Run:—Shogat Aziz 7-4, Broker 8-10, Banco 7-11.

Tote paid Rs. 33-8 for win and Rs. 10, Rs. 8-8, and Rs. 29-8 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE MODERATE PLATE (Division II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's YOUNG CHAYNA, 7-4, Whiteside 1
Mr. Y R Sarsam's DEFENDER, 7-0, Graham 2
Mr. Fahad Rummah's RAJPUT, 9-0, Walker 3
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s DANGER, 8-4, Dillon 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1|2 length, 1 length.

Time 1min. 24-2|5secs.

All ran.

Favourite Rajput.

Tote paid for win Rs. 43-8; Rs. 12-8, Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Winner trained by V.V. Powar.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE POONA PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

For horses 3 and 4 years old only. W.A. and C. reduced 7lbs.

Penalties: Winners after 31st March 1932 of a race value Rs. 4,000 or over, once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 12lbs. Winners after the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000 or over 4lbs; of Rs. 15,000 or over 7lbs in addition to the above penalties.

Allowances: Class II horses 7lbs; Class III horses 14lbs; Maidens 3 years old 5lbs; Maidens 4 years old 9lbs.

Mrs. F G Travers' PALLA, 7-1, Graham 1
Mr Eve's HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS 7-1, J. O. Neale 2
Mr. Kelso's AURANGZEBE, 7-1, (carr. 7-3), Whitside 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER, 9-0, Forsythe) 4

Won by 2-1|2 lengths; 6 lengths and 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 15-4|5 secs.

Not Run:—Safety Match 9-3; Argos Heir 9-0.

Tote paid Rs. 50 for win and Rs. 11, Rs. 13-8, and Rs. 8 for places.

Winner trained by R. Bance.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE AUTUMN PLATE—Distance—1-1|2 miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,700; third Rs. 800.

A Handicap for all horses.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's SABRINO 7-4 Stead 1
Mr. Kelso's JELAL SHAH 8-6 Marrable 2
Mr. A. Higgins' ALIENIST 7-7 Little 3
Mrs. L. Musry's BUCENTAUR 8-3 Obaid 4

Not Run.—Bridgethorn 7-8 and Zorawar 7-4.

Won by 2 lengths, short head, and 3 lengths.

Time.—2mins. 38-3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 34 for win, and Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8 for place-Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE VISITORS' PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. Gem's ACHIEVE 7-0 R. Bell 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's HEPDEY 8-1 Dillon ... 2
Mr. Kelso's MOTI KOH 8-0 Marrable 3
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's SHAPHIR 9-10 Northmore 4

Not Run:—Shri Narayan 8-7.

Won by 1|2 length, 3|4 length and short head.

Time.—1min 44-2|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 420 for win, and Rs. 68, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13-8 for places.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,750.

A Handicap for horses in Class I.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's GARCON, 7-9 Stead 1
Mr. J. Crawford's VAMOS 8-7 Walker 2
Mr. A. Hoyt's PRIVATE SEAL 9-0 C. Hoyt 3
Mrs. J. E. Malone's BRAY BEAU 8-4 Thompson 4

Not Run:—Glenalmond 8-7 and Tohunga 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 53 for win, and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 8-8 for places.

Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE MODERATE PLATE Division I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Aziz Mahomed's SAMRA LAYALI 8-6 Clarke 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's KOLHAPUR QUEEN 8-5 Obaid 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's HUSH HUSH 7-9 Graham 3
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's SADUZAMAN 8-10 Selby 4

All ran.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, head and 1 length.

Time.—1min. 24secs.

Tote paid Rs. 170 for win, and Rs. 38-8; Rs. 9 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.

WAIT!! WATCH!!
Sethu-Bandan's
Release

Sind Cricket Pentangular Tournament Begins

Muslims Score 233 In First Round Against "Rest"

KARACHI, Sept. 7.

SCORES AT A GLANCE

Muslims (1st innings) *233*
The Rest (1st innings for 4 wkts.) *33*

Slight drizzle overnight left the ground unaffected and brilliant weather favoured the opening match of the Sind Cricket Pentangular this morning. The Rest opposed Muslims, the following constituting the respective teams: J V Castell, J Harris, P Mendes, W L Mascarenhas, P P Fernandez, F Fernandez, A Franco, Ivo Franko, B Abrahams, H Fernandez and R Fernandez. Muslims: Gulam Mahomed, Mahomed Ibrahim, Abbas Khan, Abdul Aziz Fateh Mahomed, Mahomed Jaffar, J K Razak, Taj Mohamed, Yusuf Lanewala and Zakaullah.

The Muslim skipper correctly judging the spin of the coin, elected to bat, sending in Abdul Aziz and J K Razak to face the bowling of Castell and Harris. The former opened his account with a single off Harris. Within ten minutes of play Aziz was dropped by the wicket-keeper, he celebrating his escape with a brilliant leg-boundary.

The first decade was hoisted after 15 minutes' play. Harris drew the first blood, Razak being caught in the slips (12-1-5). Ghulam Mahomed, the skipper, filled the vacancy and immediately dug himself in. After 30 batting livened up Mahomed sparkling with occasional pulls, glides and drives.

Partnership Broken

After bowling eight overs Harris shut off. Mascarenhas taking his place. Ghulam Mahomed delightfully drove to the cover Mendes, the boundary sending 40 on board. The Mahomed-Aziz partnership was dislodged by Castell who clean bowled the latter immediately after 50 went on board, (50-2-18).

The outgoing batsman played sedate cricket and though his performance was marred by a single chance he hit three boundaries and kept one end up allowing his partner to score. He was at the wicket for 75 minutes.

Abbas Khan came in place of Aziz. The rate of scoring now brightened up. Repeated changes in bowling had no effect on the batsmen. G. Mohamed and Abbas Khan treated the bowling with scant respect, the former especially flogging loose deliveries. Abbas Khan brilliantly hooked Mascarenhas to the boundary and Mohmed taking the hint from his partner indulged in a bradman-like pull to the leg which just escaped from being a sixer by three inches. This shot carried his individual score to 50 and the total to 100.

Mendes was now brought in place of Abraham.

Disaster After Lunch

Two wickets rapidly fell after resumption after lunch. Castell accounted for Abbas Khan who was caught low by Harris in the slips, (124-5-24). His score included two fours. Fateh Mohomed stepped into the crease. Ibrahim throwing discretion to the winds indulged in fireworks which soon cost him his wicket he being held at cover-point by Castell off Harris, (142-6-9). He hit two boundaries within his short stay at the wicket.

Harris had the next batsman Zakaullah completely beaten by a good-length ball. Soon after, 150 was signalled. After 30 minutes' play Fateh Mahomed indulging in a school-boy hit gave a dooly catch which was dropped by Fernandez. Zakaullah relieved the tedium by sending Harris to the ropes successively. Both the batsmen were well set and the score repidly mounted up.

Later Fateh Mahomed trying to pull Castell to leg missed, his pad covering the wicket (191-7-14). Taj Mahomed was brilliantly held at long-on by Ferandez immediately (195-8-1).

200 Signalled

Zakuallah with whom Yusuf Tanewalla was associated, adopting aggressive tactics lashed at everything carrying the score to 200. His glorious career, however, terminated he being leg before Harris (214-9-44). His enterprising innings, were invaluable consisting of 5 boundaries.

The last-wicket partnership carried the score, to 233, Gaffar yielding a catch to Fernandez off Harris. The rest of the innings terminated at 5-5 p.m.

H. Fernandez and P. P. Fernandez opened the Rest innings at 5-15 p.m. taking the strike against Ghulam Mohd. and Mahomed Ibrahim.

The "Rest" lost four wickets for 37 runs before stumps were drawn for the day.

CAPT. STACK BEATS OWN RECORD

Covers 1400 Miles In 10 Hrs. 54 Mts.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept. 8

Captain Neville Stack beat his own previous record made in 1931 to Copenhagen and back from London by 21 minutes Flying a Miles Hawk Major machine he covered 1400 miles in 10 hours and 54 minutes.

Sir C. Kingsford-Smith's Trial Flight

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PERTH Sept. 8

Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith flew nonstop from Melbourne to Perth for 1929 miles at an average speed of 186-1/2 miles per hour, in order to test the new racer for the centenary air race.

U. S. Tennis Championships Postponed

(SPECIAL CABLE)

FORESTHILSS Sept. 8.

The American Tennis championships are postponed to Sunday on account of a nightlong deluge. The final will be played on Wednesday.

ANOTHER CENTURY BY BRADMAN

Scores 132 In 90 mts. Against Levenson-Gowers XI

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The match between Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Grower's Eleven and the Australians commenced at Scarborough, to-day, in fine weather. The wicket was good. Grimmett, Wall, Kippax, Bromley and Holmes stood down from the Australian team.

Australia, batting first, opened through Ponsford and Brown. The first wicket fell at 14, but Ponsford and Bradman shared in a fine stand which produced 182. Bradman hit up 132 in a stay of 90 minutes, his chief hits being one six and 24 fours. At lunch, the score was 209 for two.

Ponsford at 259 gave a hard return to Nichols who accepted it. Ponsford was batting for two-and-a-half hours, making his 92 which included ten fours.

The fourth wicket fell at 303, Woodfull being l.b.w. to Verity, for nine. Twenty-five runs later, Darling was bowled off-stump, when he had put on 19. At the close, the Australians had made 442 for five, McCabe and Chipperfield batting with 123 and 51 respectively. McCabe has so far hit 1 six and 18 fours in a stay of five minutes over three hours.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIA—First Innings.

Ponsford c. & b. Nichols	92
Brown b. Farnes,	3
Bradman, st. Duckworth, b. Verity, ...	132
McCabe, not out,	123
Woodfull l.b.w. b. Verity	9
Darling b. Bowes,	19
Chipperfield, not out,	51
Extras	13
Total (for five)	442

Wicket Falls: 14/1, 196/2; 259/3; 303/4; 328/5.

World's Record Javelin Throw

(Special Cable.)

TURIN, September 8.

In the European Athletic Championships Matti, Jarvinen (Finald) established a new world's record in the Javelin Throw of 251 feet and 6 1|4 inches.

SIR A. HYDARI'S CALL FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

Hindus And Muslims Have A Common & Glorious History

POONA CONFERENCE ADDRESS

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 7.

The seventeenth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference was held here this morning under the presidency of Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari with great eclat and enthusiasm.

The Haroon Hall where the Session was held was tastefully decorated for the purpose. The small hall was packed by members, delegates, representatives and the invitees, and not a few were put to some inconvenience.

Among those present on the occasion were Raja Dhanarajgirji, Mr. Madgaonkar, ex-Justice of the Bombay High Court, Rt. Hon'ble Shreeniwas Shastri, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Chiefs of Ichhalkarauji and Bhor, Sir Alimahomed Khan Dehelvi, Mr. L. R. Tarsee, Mr. Hussainbhoy, Rahimtolla, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Sir Piroz Sethna, Mr. J. A. Madan and others.

The President elect who was given a very rousing reception at the railway station in the early hours of the day was brought to the Haroon Hall in a mammoth procession. Sir Akabar was profusely garlanded by many institutions during the march of the procession. The procession terminated at the Haroon Hall at the session time, and Sir Akabar was received by the audience in the hall all standing and amidst cries of Allah-O-Akabar.

NEED OF RELIGIOUS REVIVAL

Sir A. Hydari On Three Virtues Of Urdu

POONA, September 7.

Proceedings of the Conference began by recitation from Holy Quoran by Dr. Abdus Samad from the Karnatic College, Dharwar, all had stood up then. This was followed by a welcome song by Dr. Hamdam.

BEGIN ONWARD MARCH

Thakore of Kerwada, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his speech welcoming all, announced amidst cheers the munificent gift of Raobahadur Krishnadas of Bagalkot in Bijapur of Rs. 7,000 to the conference. "The future lies in our hands. It is we who have to struggle for progress and advance. I feel certain that given proper lead and wise guidance with a thorough organisation of leaders who are devoid of personal ambitions, with a fresh enthusiasm and a spirit of co-operation with other non-Mahomedan communities, we will soon begin our onward march" (applause). These were the last words with which the Thakoresaheb concluded his welcome speech.

On being formally elected to chair, Sir Akbar Hydari read out his speech.

The 17th Session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference opened this morning at the Haroon Hall, Sir Akbar Hydari presided.

The Thakor of Kerwada, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcome the delegates who came from all parts of the presidency.

Sir Akbar Hydari then delivered his address.

Mr. Chandavarkar, vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, and Mrs. Sarijini Naidu also addressed the gathering.

Prominent among those present were the Rt. Hon. Srinvasa Sastri, the Hon. Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, the Chief of Ichhalkaranji, the Chief of Bhor, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Raja Dhunrajgirji, Khan Bahadur Alladin, Sardar Dastur, Sardar Potnis and Mr. Husseinally Rahimtullah, Mayor of Bombay.

In the course of his presidential address Sir Akbar Hydari said:-

"We must not let the strife of the Marathas with the Mughals in the North blind us to the fact that, for centuries, the Marathas had both close and cordial relations with the Muslims in the Deccan, and were indeed to the Muslim Rulers of the Deccan much what the Rajputs were to the Muslim Rulers of Hindustan. Side by side with the diffusion of learning among the Hindu subjects, the Muslim kings of the Deccan encouraged physical culture and athletic sports among them and athletic schools—called 'Talims'—were established in every important place under Muslim 'Pahlawans.' The words 'Pahlawan' and 'Kushti' show their Muslim origin. In every important town of the Deccan there are still Muhammadan 'Ustads' with hundreds of young Hindu pupils.

Under the Muslim kings, Hindus were appointed to the highest posts both Civil and Military.

Mutual ignorance as to each other's history, literature and culture—and I may add, ignorance in each party of us of the truth of our own history—is very largely responsible for the recent evil growth of feelings of estrangement and antipathy.

We and the Hindus have a common and a glorious history and we are bound together historically by ties, not merely geographical but of good neighbourhood, close friendship and mutual understanding during centuries.

HAPPY MEMORIES

These happy memories of the past inspire us with hope and confidence for the future.

It is imperative that the Muslims of this Presidency—not to speak of the rest of India—should view their special problems in this perspective and no other.

In order to raise to a position from which we can effectually help others, we must help ourselves. Self-help 'must' be our motto for the present.

To us, Muslims, whose religion is all ethics, religious instructions appears a 'sine qua non' of education from the point of view of character-building. Our ideal being to form fine 'Muslim' character, remember I use 'Muslim' here as throughout this Address in its true and real meaning of God's servant, we cannot conceive such character without the inspiration, the support and background of true and real Islam.

The creation of segregate and special schools and colleges may be desirable but it is ultimately detrimental to intercommunal harmony and national growth. The real solution, is for religious education to be provided for by private individuals and associations in institutions common to all.

There is need for a school of modern and liberal theology in Islam. In a word, there is need of a religious revival. We must think of the present and the future, not merely brood over the past.

Urdu is already popular among non-Urdu speaking Muslims, and its popularity is growing rapidly. The growth of Urdu in the last two decades is phenomenal both in the spreading of the language and its literature. Urdu has three great virtues—brevity, catholicity and elasticity—and it is admirably fitted to become the vehicle of modern scientific thought.

You know my interest in the Osmania University at Hyderabad, a university in which Urdu is the language of instruction. To-day I proclaim it an unqualified success.

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

Along with educational advance we must have social and economic reconstruction, for the State of the Muslim community to-day in India is like that of a beautiful and stately ancient building which has been damaged by an earthquake much, but not irreparably. It requires to be cleared of rubbish and carefully restored, before it can appear in all its former majesty; it also requires certain readjustments before it can be serviceable at the present day. We require a powerful, insistent, ceaseless propaganda for the purification of Muslim society by the removal of social evils and abuses, of senseless customs and ceremonies which unhappily prevail amongst us and most of which are altogether un-Islamic. Most of all uneconomic living. Does not the Quran condemn 'Israf (extravagance) as one of the greatest sins?

An appeal should be made to Muslim land-owners and merchant-princes for liberal endowments for educational and social purposes, on the lines of those established by men like Rockfeller, Carnegie and Cecil Rhodes. We endeavour to copy the British in their political institutions; it is much more important for our national well-being that we copy their civic sense.

Young men of talent and energy among us must thus be trained up to devote themselves in various walks of life to the betterment and uplift of the community.

No government servant can devote himself to a particular community. Every government servant, whether in British India or in an Indian State like Hyderabad, is bound by an implied contract to care equally for all communities. Were he to make his whole endeavour on behalf of one community he would be a very bad government servant indeed, and a bad Muslim.

Not only in government service and in the liberal professions, but in commerce, industry, trade and transport, banking and insurance, journalism, politics and social service, there should be a sufficiency of well-trained, first-rate men with Muslim hearts to promote the interests of our country.

The term Muslim ought to be synonymous with "servant of humanity."

ISLAMIC CULTURE IS ONE OF FREEDOM

Mrs. Naidu's Advice To Educationists

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 7.

Sir Akbar Hydari's speech over, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay spoke next. "I value the idea of unity in the nation more than unity among Hindus and Muslims," he said. The speaker admitted there was need of reform in modern educational system, but the reform must be brought out from the practical point of view.

MRS. NAIDU'S ADVICE

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her speech said she was a humble worker towards Hindu-Muslim unity. She made no differences among communities—not only that she felt it mean to differentiate between nation and nation. "I am international, as far as views and ideals are concerned. It was through peculiar circumstances that I had to stand under the national banner, and I feel sorry for that. I stand for independence. Islami culture is the culture of freedom. It deserves no Muslim to beg of others. He is the true Muslim who is self-reliant. Self-realisation alone is education in real sense of term."

MESSAGES OF GOODWILL

Among messages of goodwill received by the Conference were those from H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Justice Tyabji, Sir Suleman Kasum Mitha and Sir Currimbhai Ibrahim.

An 'at home' to Sir Akbar Hydari was given on the lawns of Raja Dhanrajgirji's Bungalow this evening. Late in the night he was presented with a welcome address by Anjuman-e-Islam of Poona. Sir Akbar had been to lunch at the Government House this afternoon.

FORGED MONEY TRAGEDY

British Oil Magnate Suggests Some "Cures"

LONDON, Sept. 7

Mr. J. B A Kessler the well-known oil magnate, in a series of articles in "The Times" entitled "Forged Money" attributes the world economic crisis to the mishandling of the machinery regulating credit and monetary exchange since the War when credit and consumption were built on "unproduction, namely, war indemnities or economically valueless production such as armaments, which resulted in "forged" credit and money instiling general mistrust.

Mr. Kessler suggests the following remedies: Firstly the introduction of sound money necessitating the realisation that honest consuming power is only created by useful production not by increasing the cost price and reducing production.

HIGH TAXATION

He says that a large part of the present capital is unavailable for trade and industry but is reserved for high taxation everywhere for the payment of Governmental debts. He suggests a large debit entry in the capitalists' balance sheets as their share of the Nation's indebtedness. The cure of the credit system is bound to be gradual involving the continuation of unemployment and underconsumption. Therefore the process will necessarily be interrupted by public works whenever social needs are most urgent.

Secondly, the gold content of standard coinages must be reduced and thirdly silver as a measure of value for a third of the world's population must return to its own.—Reuter.

FRANCO-ITALIAN TALKS PROCEEDING

No Political Or Military Alliance Aimed At

ROME, Sept. 7.

It is admitted that conversations between France and Italy are proceeding, but a Foreign Office official declares that they have not yet reached the stage of negotiations. He adds that there is no question of a Franco-Italian political and military alliance.

It is understood that good progress is being made in the conversations between Sgr. Mussolini and Count Dechambrun, the French Ambassador, on the question of the settlement of specific Italian grievances such as the Libyan frontiers and the status of the Italians in Tunis, but the discussion on France's refusal of naval parity to Italy is still in a very early stage.

A reconciliation between Italy and the Little Entente will be attempted. The relations between Rome and Belgrade are as strained as ever at present.

The Madras Government are believed to have shelved the proposal for installing an "air conditioning plant" in the Legislative Council Chamber.

The Madras Red Cross Society will not be represented at the world Conference of Red Cross Societies to be held at Tokyo at the end of October.

PRISON REVOLT SUPPRESSED

One Killed And Many Injured In Fracas With Police

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 7.

A serious revolt in the prison at Rosario a meat-packing centre in Argentine, was suppressed by the police with tear gas bombs and rifle fire.

One person was killed and several were seriously injured in the course of the fight between the police and the convicts who were armed with smuggled hand grenades and pistols.—Reuter.

STRICT CONTROL OVER GERMAN TRADE

Dr. Schacht Drafts New Plan

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Sept. 7.

German trade and industry are now governed by 25 State control offices.

Not a single article of daily consumption or industrial production is omitted from official control, and even the smallest piece of raw material cannot be used in future without the State knowing it. Trade and industry have been cartellised, and a special court has been established to supervise the administration of the laws put into effect by the economic dictator, Dr. Schacht, who has now drafted a new plan, by which the import and distribution of raw materials in future will be strictly controlled, and only such quantities admitted into Germany as currencies are available for.

The exchange of German products for foreign raw materials will be the principal aim of Dr. Schacht's new plan.

KAREN GIRLS DROWNED

RANGOON, Sept. 8.

Three Karen girls who had been out transplanting paddy were drowned in a canal in the Pegu District. When a party of six girls were returning home in a canoe it sprang leak and sank within a few minutes near a whirlpool. Three girls, however, swam ashore while the rest disappeared. Two bodies have now been recovered.—A.P.

GENEVA SURPRISED

GENEVA, Sept. 7.

Reports from Rome of important progress having been made in the Franco-Italian talks have created a stir in the lobbies of the League, especially the suggestion that an agreement has been reached on the question of naval parity in the Mediterranean

"PREMATURE" PACT

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Reports of a definite Franco-Italian agreement have surprised Whitehall and are regarded at least as premature. The British diplomatic view is that the French and Italian Governments do not intend a military alliance.—

ALLEGED ABSCONDER ARRESTED

BURDWAN, September 8.

Dharamdas Choudhury, the last of the three alleged absconders in the Begut Armed Dacoity Case was arrested yesterday at his native village at Karanda.

It will be recalled that in this case the accused Harekrishna Koar was sentenced to 6 years' rigorous imprisonment by Special Tribunal in January last and the alleged absconders Benoykrishna Choudhury and Bipadbaran Roy were detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

U. S. STRIKE SITUATION

Leaders Will Meet Mediation Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

Mr. Gorman, the textile strike leader, and Mr. Sloan, had of the National Textile Institute, have agreed to meet President Roosevelt's mediation board within the next six hours.

No increase in the number of textile strikers which stands at 360,000 is reported to-day. The efforts to shut down more mills in New England failed In Lawrence in Massachusetts 15,000 workers continue to work.—Reuter

RUSSIA'S ENTRY INTO LEAGUE

Argentina & Switzerland Opposed To Membership

GENEVA, Sept. 7.

Russia's application for the membership of the League of Nations is the main topic of discussion at the opening of the autumn session of the League Council. Although Argentina and Switzerland are at present opposed to Russia's membership, it is hoped that as a result of judicious negotiations, the Council's vote for admission will be unanimous.

Efforts are likewise being made to avoid a direct vote in the Assembly meeting next week as it is hoped that Argentina and Switzerland will record their dissent by abstention The League circles are trusting that Russia's admission may induce Japan to reconsider her withdrawal as Russia's admission would prove a tremendous strengthening of the Soviet negotiations in all international questions, especially the Far Eastern problems.

M. Barthou and the Polish Foreign Minister, M. Beck, will discuss the question of Russia's admission to the League this afternoon. It is believed that Polish support to the candidature is assured.—Reuter.

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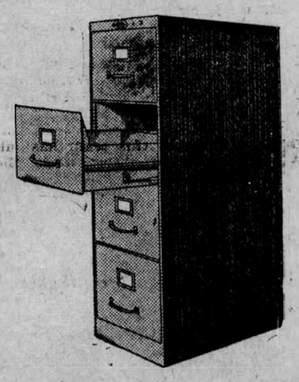

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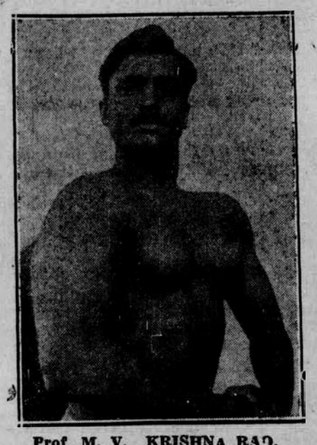

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The Noble Art Of Conversation

(By Rustom Vakeel)

Is the noble art of conversation dead? Or is it still with us? The Gita was a conversation, so were the Gathas, Jehovah had also conversational moods. The serene and princely Buddha also talked under the shades of trees. There is conversation in the Upanishads, which are prose-songs and morality and insight into the mysteries of the universe. Such intimate conversations have the freshness of eternal spring.

The merely modern man who is untouched by religious sentiments and who is moved to raptures by such conversational soloist like Hitler, or like Mr Wells who talks as much as he writes, or by Mr. Chesterton's facile paradoxes, or Sak's illuminating statistics, still acknowledge the charm of divine conversations which we find in the ancient texts. You may not believe in their content, but no ear is dead to the rhythm of those classic conversations which the Prophets enjoyed with God. God talked in thunder and prophecy and made His moralities melodious. His style, as Mr. Shaw said, could not be but Divine.

MODERN PROPHETS

God these days does not talk in thunder. Modern prophets get their inspiration on the top of a bus, or while walking by humble tenements, or in hospitals where pain is clean covered with white sheets, or in battlefields where it is dirty, where bones are broken and corpses of yesterday stench and are sickening. Neither on Sinai nor on the Mount near Jerusalem, nor on Damavand, nor under sacred trees, but in solons, cafes, or verandahs, or in the High Court Bar Library or on the benches by the promenades, or on soft cushioned divans of modern flats that we converse. There may be thunder, but it is out in dark nights which are outside our homes while we play with polished periods.

It may be just selfish improvisation of the man who likes to hear his voice, or it may be a divine outpouring we would not say divine these days—or a mere lingual effort, not of the bore, but of that quality in which personality is mixed with prose, to charm and, at the same time, as the Essayists would have said, to instruct. He has something to say and he says it. Your pale contradictions, your small anaemic protests, your but's, your "excuse me please" are pushed aside. In the grip of his subject he pours anathema, while you are pouring whisky or tea, and continues with his statistics and programmes for the Utopias in his capacious pockets. His starched or soft collar is progressively reduced to pulp. Out of his wet sleeves emerge writs which look businesslike. He is above the prevailing fashion of economy in gestures. The small flat or the little wayside restaurant where he talks, at once broadens out into a Reichstag, or a Senate, the sand hillock at Juhu or Versowa or Folkestone becomes a Senai. No. 12, Main Street, becomes a pulpit of a cathedral for our modern Savanorola to denounce and thunder.

THE BORE

No petty taboos meant for smaller men hinder such outpour, as he does not take his hints for polite conversation from such Bibles for conversationalists like "How to converse in Society" or "Manners and Customs of Good Society." Here is a man who has a message—as Caryle would have expressed it—and he says it not from Kraigenpultock, but from a bench in a public park, or in a simple club or while he is walking with a stick in his hand on crowded roads unforgetful of his entourage. He keeps on talking while he is buying his railway ticket, he does not cease to speak while his ticket is punched, nor when he is getting into the compartment, he talks over the hat or turban of the fat solid man who has come between him and his listener—words and phrases are mixed with the screeching of the wheels. Sentences are divided, broken up by the force of circumstances, the outpour of verbiage continues, it halts with a jerk when the train stops, but the chain is taken up again, the flow of words continues through the crowded streets. Sometimes the words come from your right, sometimes from your left, right up to the place where you have to part, where the summing up begins and ends amidst a whirl of traffic amidst a passing crowd whose existence is for the moment forgotten by the speaker, though they were the material of his oration

PAPER-FLOWERS

There is another breed which our century has produced the race of phrase-mongers—the epigrammatists, the self-conscious intellectuals, with their four dimensions, their relativity, and James Joyce, Uday Shankar, Mahenjodaro, Elliot, square root of "n," Spengler, Addington Cove and Freud and phrases like "matter is energy," "two and two may be five". —a race of intellectual gigolots, with phrases and more phrases, remembered for salons, as decorative artifices, while sincere men are talking simply about their convictions. Of course, there are men who mix art with faith in conversion, it is no crime to improvise a melodious sentence and weaving phrases to please others and ourselves in an age when emotions are atrophied even at the expense of sincerity.

The danger begins when we draw upon language to fill the vast vacuity of our mental bankruptcy. Those are paper flowers. Paper flower socialism, paper-flower conservatism—you must have something to say to make conversation delightful. You must know how to express it in the most opposite language. We are inclined to speak in chorus—an ambition which has destroyed many a pleasant hour. The noble art of listening requires control of tongue which is rarely exercised. To speak about the fourth dimension from a newspaper article, or about relativity from "Einsten for the Man in the street," or about Ajanta from an article in the "Modern Review," is a universal weakness. If we know scraps about a few subjects and if people around us are like ourselves, dilettantes and literaleurish—well, we like to speak.

THE ART OF SILENCE

Would it not be ever so much better to be silent? Silence silences frivolity and dilettantism and provokes a thoughtful conversation. A sentence which comes from the heart—(a much despised organ these days)—and which is sincere, is heard like a song. Every man has the gift of the goldsmith to know the true ring from the false. No amount of night oil in these days of electrical units, can ever make your laboured harangue reach the hearts of people. Theatricalities are rightly not tolerated because they make truth undignified, therefore, the modern taboo to economise gestures, emotions and verbiage is healthy in case of small men. The unfortunate fellow better known as bore, who makes us listen to his pet 'ism,' and our friend the epigrammatist with a good memory, have spoiled many a pleasant evening. Kind angels of Heaven, souls of gentle saints and Gandhi, Prophet of Non-violence, what can we do when confronted by this unfortunate fellow better known as bore? To live is to hear and suffer!

Wherever men converse there is a Temple, if the men are sincere and truth and humour are the qualities sought for, it is the replica of the communion of saints on earth. When the lovers converse—unconsciously they talk immortal literature, when the birds converse they talk about God. The art of conversation is one of the gifts of God—as conversation proceeds harmoniously we see truth evolving its thousand facets, like the flower opening its petals; we see truth churned, questioned, denied, contradicted, and there is no greater joy on earth when after a stormy debate human souls arrive at an Aye and agree in a common affirmation.

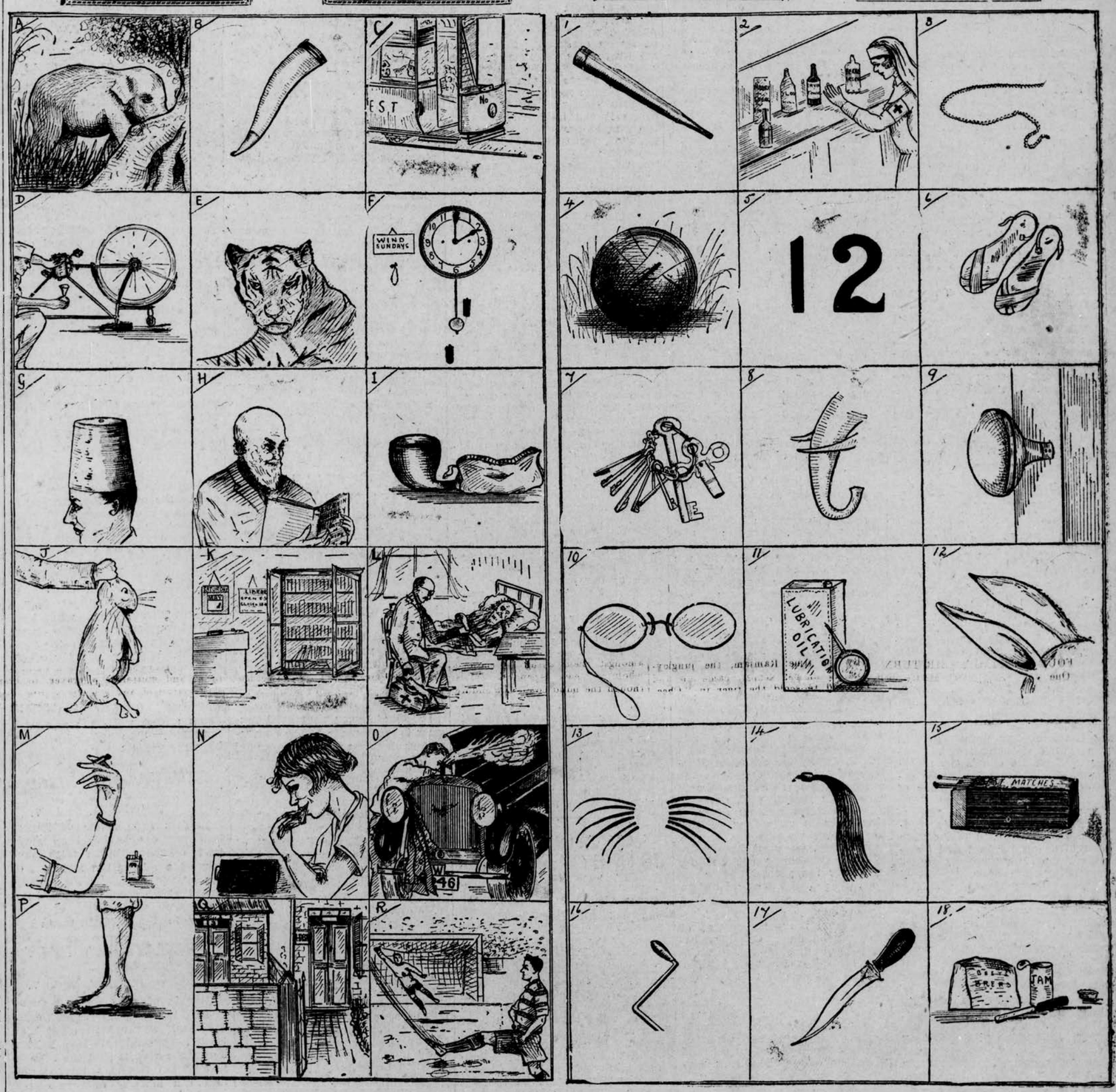
PARTY OF 200 CANADIANS TOURING GERMANY

A party of 200 members of the "National Council of Education of Canada" are making an extensive tour through Germany. Most of the members are Canadian teachers of both sexes. Their itinerary includes Bremen, Berlin and Potsdam, Nueremberg, Rothenburg, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Oberammergau, where they will of course see a performance of the Passion Play, Berchtesgaden and Munich. From Germany they intend to go to Paris.

WHAT IS MISSING

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	CONSOLATION PRIZES
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



As the title implies you have to find out what is missing in this competition. There are two sets of pictures—illustrations on the left show some part, article or thing missing. They are marked A, B, & C:---- Whereas the set of pictures on the right Numbered 1, 2, 3 ---- provde a clue to the missing part, article or thing. For instance, the trunk of the elephant in picture A is missing and No. 8 on the right gives the clue to the missing yart. You have, therefore, to fill in No. 8 against illustration A in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 26th September observing the following rules:—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps—and post your entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by REGISTERED POST, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserve the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner they like.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar." The Prizes will be announced on the 4th October, 1934.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustration Right
A	8	J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I		R	

Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 26th Sept.

Adventures With Tigers On Board

Liners Seldom Left India Fifty Years Ago Without Jungle Beasts For Zoos Abroad

Fifty years ago it was very unusual for an Indian passenger steamship to leave Calcutta, Bombay or Madras for London or Liverpool without some lions or tigers on board, consigned to zoos or menageries in European cities, writes Mr. T. Walter Williams in the "New York Times."

When the vessels were passing through cyclones or monsoons in the Bay of Bengal or the Indian Ocean, the violent pitching and rolling of the comparatively small steamships often would heave the animals' cages over into the lee scuppers, and the lions and tigers would get out. It provided a little excitement for the passengers and crew until the beasts were recaptured and made fast in their cages again.

One of the few accidents recorded in those days occurred on board the Indian steamship Jeejumseejeegeeboie when a sailor saw a panther stick its head out of the cage on the after deck and punched the animal on the nose. The fierce jungle beast drew in its head and took the sailor's right arm with it.

ON THE GOOD SHIP WHAMPOA.

A somewhat thrilling experience was had by the passengers on board the Indian steamship Whampoa, which sailed from Bombay in the early Eighties with a number of wild animals on board, consigned to the zoological gardens at Amsterdam and The Hague, Holland. In the collection, which included lions, giraffes, zebras, kangaroos, leopards, wambats, camels, elephants, hippos and rhinos, was a fine specimen of a man-eating tiger which had been captured only a week earlier outside the gates of Jeypore Rajpootana, in the Punjab. The attendant in charge of the animals said the tiger measured fifteen feet from the tip of its snout to the end of its tail and sixteen feet from the end of its caudal appendage to the tip of its nose, but he was unable to explain the reason for this peculiarity.

On board the Whampoa there were four bathrooms for men on the port side under the poop and four on the starboard side for the women first-class passengers, which were in an alleyway that was a cul de sac.

Each passenger had ten minutes in which to take a hot or cold salt water bath and the doors opened on a chain so the bathers could not be rushed by getting a foot inside.

FOUR WAITING THEIR TURN.

One fine morning about six bells (7 a.m.), crossing the Arabian Sea to Aden, four men were in the port alleyway awaiting their turn and smoking an after-coffee cigarette. Among them was a Major in the Field Artillery from Bangalore who weighed about 250 pounds and was telling a story of how he shot a 500-pound tiger outside his tent when he was on a hunting trip. Just as he concluded with the remark: "He was a jolly awful beast and I shot the bally beggar right in the eye," the bathroom steward came around the corner of the alleyway with his hair standing on end, exclaiming excitedly: "Gents, the ttttttiger's got loose," and fled.

The Major pounded on the door of a bathroom and sung out:

"I say, dear old chap, the Bengal tiger's broken loose; let us in quick."

The occupant opened the door on the chain and said:

"Stop your kidding; its no use, my dear old chap; I'm going to have my ten minutes," and heartlessly shut the door.

The occupants of the three other bathrooms also treated the matter as a joke. Meanwhile the tiger drew nearer and nearer to the baths and its snarling could be heard distinctly by the four terrified passengers.

"It's hard to die like this," the Major said as he climbed up on one of the stout wooden rails on which the towels were hung to dry and clutched the one above that, which was under the deck overhead and fastened to the bulkhead by heavy brass brackets.

THE MAJOR AND THE TIGER.

A minute or two later the tiger came into view and walked in a dignified, inquiring manner toward the bathrooms.

Apparently the Major must have looked quite good to the striped visitor, for the animal stopped and extended its right paw to give him a playful pat. In his frantic efforts to climb out of reach the Major wrenched the upper rail from its brackets and came down with a bang on top of the tiger with a 250-pound thud.

The animal was stunned, and crawled away slowly in a dazed condition. Apparently feeling the need for sympathy, it went into the office where the clerks were sorting the Indian mail. They went out all together by the opposite door. In its quest for companionship, the tiger next called at the galley, where the cook and his staff were getting the saloon breakfast. They, too, left suddenly.

Ascending the main companion-way the lonesome animal went out on the deck, which the watch was washing down with hoses. The sailors went up the main rigging, and when the tiger looked in the wheel-house door to see, no doubt, how the ship was heading the quartermaster lashed the midships spoke of the wheel on the course and went up the small ladder leading to the standard compass, where the second mate was ahead of him.

At this moment Captain David Downall, master of the Whampoa, came out of his cabin with his sextant to take a sight for the chronometers and nearly fell over the animal. He joined the two others.

BEAST GETS "CHEE-CHEE" LECTURE.

Feeling that its company was not desired, the tiger went under the No. 2 lifeboat and curled up on a large mat. By the time Ramjam, the jungley-wallah animal keeper, came up and started to scold the tiger in "Chee-Chee," the language that all the animals in the jungles of India are supposed to understand.

After about ten minutes the tiger was so ashamed of what the jungley-wallah had said about its forebears that it went straight down to its cage on the main deck and crawled inside. Ram-Jam then barred the door and all was peaceful once more on board the good ship Whampoa.

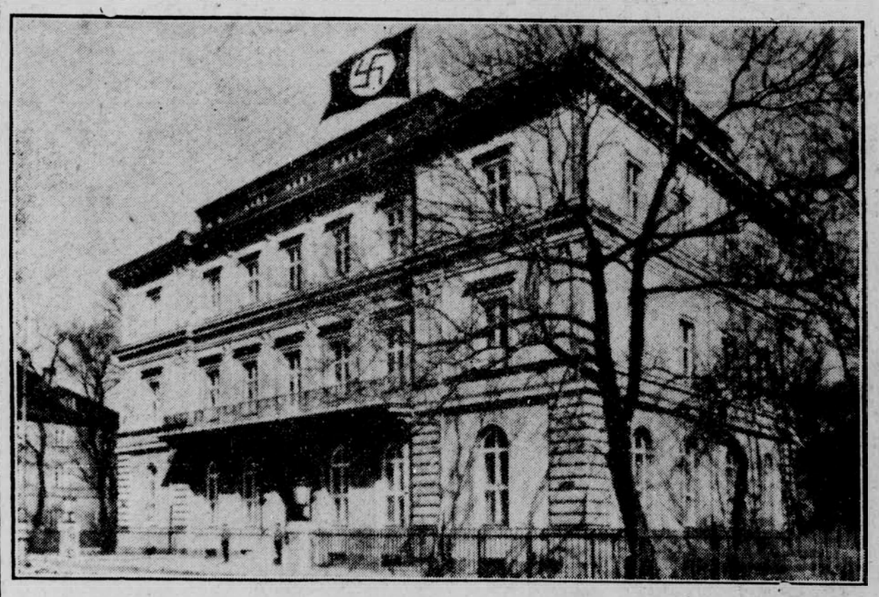
Very few of the passengers were up at the time the tiger was loose, so they had to get the yarn from the four who were in the blind alleyway outside the bathrooms.

The stout artillery major said at tiffin that day and glowed, while eating his currie prawns and bubble-muchee:

"By Gad," he said, "where would you three fellows have jolly well been now if I had not had the presence of mind to jump down on that beast's back?"

"Where indeed, major, where indeed?" said Captain Downall, and then added quietly: "Pass the salt, please."

WHERE ANTI-JEWISH CRUSADE WAS PLANNED



THE BROWN HOUSE, THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS OF THE NAZI PARTY AT MUNICH.

Thus Have Superstitions Grown Into Customs

Folklorist Probes Into Origin Of Fairies And Gnomes, Giants And Sleepers And Many A Quaint Custom And Belief Of To-day And Yesterday

Children nowadays read with gusto of giant and ogre, for no matter how fierce the man eating monster is, they do not quite believe in him, and at the back of their minds they know some nippy jack of the Beanstalk will overcome him in the end. Those folklore tales of giants, like fairy-tales, are common to all nations throughout the world. Giants came from the north and are probably survivals of cannibalistic races. For all his brute strength, he is a stupid fellow, this ogre we read of in fairy-tales, and is easily outwitted by Jack, who is symbolic of the superior, shrewder race, writes Mr. N. Brysson Morrison in "John O'London's Weekly."

We read in the Bible of a belief common in the folklore of every country, and particularly characteristic of the Jews, perhaps because they are an oppressed race. A nation cannot bear to think of those who have been great amongst them dying — those upon whom it has depended. It is as though the mind could not endure the weight of sorrow that death brings when the heroic fall. Elias, like a thunderbolt, filled weary Israel with heart, yet Elias went the way of all men. When John the Baptist's voice was heard in the desert, the people whispered that it was Elias come back to them again. The Highlanders do not believe that their King, James the Fourth, died at Flodden. They call him a Sleeper, and believe he will waken from his slumber and come forth to help his country when it is hard pressed, just as despairing Israel believed Elias would return to them. The same legend clings to Thomas the Rhymer and Hector MacDonald. To-day there are people who will not believe that Kitchener is dead.

MEN LIKE GODS.

In the childhood of the world, heroes and gods were one, for heroes then were potent as gods, and gods shone on the earth in the form of man. The implicit belief in the return of the heroic has its roots in the belief that the heroic are as gods.

Many of our customs and habits to-day spring from that lusty sword-age when men slept with their weapons at their bedside in case they should be needed in the night. Stairs in old castles and houses were always built narrow, so that no one could pass one and thrust one in the back. Nowadays it is believed to be unlucky, and to foretell a quarrel, for two members of a household to cross on the stairs. The man of the house still sits nearest the door at table, although now there is no fear of enemies bursting in upon the family while they are at meals.

THE LOVING-CUP.

The custom still prevalent of women retiring after dinner and leaving the men to drink by themselves was brought in by the Norsemen, who dismissed all women from their drinking-bouts. At large public dinners a sponsor stands behind guests when the loving-cup is passed round. In olden days a man would not drink unless a friend stood by him, weapon in hand, for he had to take two hands to lift the heavy, so-called loving-cup to his lips, and while he drank he was defenceless. Waiters pour a little wine into the host's glass first before filling up his guests', a custom that has originated from the times when it was necessary for the host to prove his wine was not poisoned. When people drink to each other's health and use the expression "I pledge you," they are going back to those days when men would not drink with the uncomfortable Danes until they had pledged their honour not to stab. Many people to-day, and this is a very common feeling, dislike sitting with their backs to others while eating. You will notice that wall seats in a restaurant are always the first to be filled.

JUDGES' POSIES.

Families often forced daughters to marry against their wills, bringing them to church by physical force, and it was to lessen this danger that in England a law was passed making it illegal for a father to give away his daughter in marriage if her brother were best man. Judges still carry posies into court on certain session-days, a relic from the time when they carried bunches of sweet-smelling flowers and health-giving herbs to guard them from jail-fever.

The jaunty expression "a feather in your cap" has rather a grim origin, for it comes from the Red Indians, who used to add a feather to their headgear for every enemy they scalped. The superstition that it is unlucky to go underneath a ladder dates from old-time hangings, when the victim was made to climb a ladder to the rope.

The expression "hauled over the coals" comes from a trial by ordeal when people were dragged over fire: if their bare feet were burnt, they were declared guilty; if they remained unblistered, they were deemed innocent. Another trial by ordeal was forcing a suspected robber to eat a piece of barley-bread, over which the Mass had been said. If he could not swallow it, he was guilty. The assertion we still hear, "May this piece of bread choke me!" comes from this custom.

THE PASSING-BELL.

People's lives were tied up with taboos and spells to protect themselves from the ever-present unseen spirits who were so eager to snatch man's frail breath from him. The church bell used to be tolled when anyone lay a-dying. It was called the passing-bell and was tolled to frighten away those devils who rouble the dying, lying in wait to hurt the soul the moment it escaped from the body and interfere with it on its journey to heaven. When a drowned fisherman's body is brought to shore, his companions row the boat from side to side that no evil spirit can follow to steal his soul.

The ghost of the departed was supposed to linger about the house until the burial, and the mourners were scared of it. The body was carried out of the house feet first, for fear its ghost saw its home and world find its way back. In some Cheshire villages a cortege still goes three times round the village cross to confuse the dead. Mourning is sometimes merely a disguise. In our grandfathers' days they wore black bands that went five times round their hats and hung down to their waists. They were afraid that, unless care were taken, the ghost of the dead would recognize them and not leave them alone. To outwit the ghost, they returned from funerals by a different way from that in which they went.

Some people believe that gravestones were first put on graves not so much to mark who lay below, but to keep the ghost of the dead underground. Suicides were buried at cross-roads with a stake driven through their chest. If the stake failed to keep the unhappy ghost secure, the fact that it came to the surface at cross-roads would so fill it with dismay that, not knowing which way to go, it would perforce return to its wormy grave.

CRADLE LORE.

As the body of the dead had to be protected against evil influences, so had precautions to be taken with children who were too helpless to look after themselves. Children like to gaze into fires, but no mother would let her little one do it for long without moving the piece of wood it was staring at and muttering a prayer, to break the spell of any evil fire spirits. Immoderate praises were supposed to injure the person spoken of, and were called "forspeikings." A mother did not like to hear her child praised too much, for fear it would tempt Providence to snatch it from her.

In China boys are much more precious than girls, and mothers used to dress their little male babies in female garments and sometimes give them female names, to cheat the evil spirits, who, thinking the boy was a mere girl, would not trouble to molest it. The water-dwellers of Canton tie a gourd round the little boys' necks, so that if they should fall into the water, they will float, but the superfluous little girls have not even a sporting chance.

THE SHADOW OF OTHER DAYS.

The farm girl, singing as she scours the floor, chalks a squiggly border round the hearth and threshold after she has done—perhaps only because she saw her mother do it before her. She is unaware that her grandmother had made the same crescent design as a protection against the evil eye. Small boys still spit on their hands preparatory to a fight as grown men have done since Pliny's day to avert witchcraft and make the blow shrewder and heavier. Children playing the cat's cradle with their fingers do not know the Eskimos, if it is autumn, are probably doing it at the same time as a charm to entangle the weakening sun in the meshes of the string and so prevent its disappearance. A rowan tree is not planted on practically every grave in the Highlands because it is such a bonny tree, but solely to protect the grave from witches.

Thus superstitions have grown into customs, or sometimes customs into superstitions, sorcery has made way for science, and ancient runes are now children's nursery rhymes.

Writing Plays Is Easy Job

Just How It Is Done

Writing a play is really quite a simple matter. Contrary to popular belief, the business of composing a drama does not require any extensive knowledge of stage technique, lighting arrangements or glorified mise en scene. Dramatic critics have tried to make us believe that play making is the sacred art of the privileged few. We mean to prove the country, writes Louis Atlas in the "Chicago Sunday Tribune."

We have found that most people—that is, bus conductors, shoe salesmen, carpet salesmen, brokers, barbers and even actors—are gifted with the dramatic instinct. With a little encouragement they can do wonders in developing this power, In moments of boredom, nothing is more delightful than to scribble off a scene or two of a comedy or tragedy.

Let us assume you are in a restaurant, waiting for the waitress to bring the beefsteak you have ordered. To pass the time, you take out a pencil and begin to write on the tablecloth, something like this:

Act I: Scene I: It is 2 o'clock in the morning. Eleanor Zink is lying in bed, staring out of a window beaded with raindrops. Heavy clouds obscure the moon. Occasionally, the steady patter of the rain is punctuated by the steady patter of more rain. In fact, it is quite a rainy night. Eleanor Zink presses her forhead with her hands, turns fitfully from one side of the bed to the other, and finally cries with despair:

"And to think we have only been married two months!"

(CURTAIN.)

There! Consider the emotion that is packed into that one scene. Obviously, Eleanor Zink is not happily married. All kinds of thoughts are running through her head. Where she wonders, is Elmer Zink on this rainy night? Is he out with another woman? Does he love her any more?

The idea is to make the reader guess all these things. That is the art of the dramatist. The maker of plays must know how to concentrate in one line, one gesture, an eternity of emotions. He must consider that there are people in the audience who are anxious to catch the last subway home. There are other people in the audience who are beginning to wonder if the baby, left alone in his crib at home, has not awakened. Everybody who ever goes to the theatre is always anxious to leave as soon as possible. That is why you have so many exits. And that, also, is why the good dramatist breaks up his play into many scenes, so that portions of the audience may depart after each scene.

By all means, do not forget the denouement. Having a denouement in a play is as important as having a minute hand on a watch. If you are not interested in denouements, you might just as well give up the idea of being a playwright, right now. For instance here is a scene in which there is a denouement.

Act III. Scene I: (Frieda and her mother are seated in the kitchen. It is 2 o'clock in the morning. The rain is pattering the window with rain drops. There is no moon outside. Occasionally, the barking of a lone dog is heard echoing across the countryside).

Frieda: (Her voice pent with emotion) "I don't know what to do, I'm sure. Oh! Mother!"

Mother: "There, there, dear. Things are bound to improve. He can't go on that way all the time. Your father was the same when I first met him."

Frieda: "But father died six months after your wedding day!"

Mother: "Darling! Please don't speak of that again!"

Frieda: "Why, mother! You are so pale! What is the matter!"

Mother: (Breathing hard) "Oh, it will pass! It is nothing. Just the mushrooms we had for dinner. I can't digest mushrooms."

Frieda: (Suspiciously) "Mother! Please don't lie to me. I see it all now. You poisoned father. Oh, woe is to me!"

Mother: "Yes! There was nothing else to do. You see, your father confessed to me one day, six months after our marriage, that he was in love with the scrubwoman. Rather than risk the disgrace that was to befall me, I poisoned him. You were born four months later. Forgive me, Frieda!" (She falls at the feet of her daughter).

Frieda: "Oh, God, give me strength..."

(CURTAIN.)

Now that is what you call a denouement. You are mystified when Frieda and her mother begin their conversation. And when the curtain drops, you are still mystified. You would like to know about Frieda's husband. But you will never know. That is the dramatist's secret.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

The Other Side Of Truth

LIFE PROBLEMS (MEMORABILIA). By Shri Yogendra. Revised and enlarged third edition, 1934. Published by Yoga Institute, Post Box 481, Bombay. Price Re. 1/4; Library Edition Rs. 2/8.

The author of this work is well-known as the author of the series of remarkable books on the Yoga system of physical and mental culture and allied subjects, which have become widely popular. He is also the editor of "Yoga", the monthly journal of the Yoga Institute of India, founded by him at Bulsar. The present work, which was first published in 1926 and which is now in its third edition in a revised and enlarged form, consists of over 600 epigrammatical observations of an almost entirely unconventional character on a variety of topics such books, knowledge, truth, nature, humanity, civilization, love, life, sex, marriage, society, morality, politics, law, philosophy, religion, theology, art, popular illusions and so on. It would not be fair to the author to declare that all the "obiter dicta" that appear in this work constitute the final as well as the fullest judgment he is disposed to pass on man and his handiwork—civilization. As he tells us in his prelude to the book, he is seeking through these epigrams to present the other side of Truth—that Truth which the irresponsible idealists and others of their class have so far succeeded in hiding with intellectual apologies". Such being the case, it is natural that most of his observations should appear as shocking, revolutionary and at variance with our accepted sense of right and wrong, proper and improper, decent and indecent.

It is undoubted also that a vein of cynicism appears behind almost every epigram, but Truth which is reluctantly wrung out of a conventionalised society is bound to prove caustic. Shri Yogendra does not appear anywhere as having essayed merely to shock or amuse his readers by verbal pyrotechnics. The epigrams are thought-provoking and generally succeed in piercing the heart of reality.

For the benefit of the readers of this journal we reproduce here a few of Shri Yogendra's characteristic epigrams:—

"Nature is strictly practical but foolish Man wants to improve upon her by spinning a lot of theories."

"When our scientists succeed in stealing one secret from Nature, she lies in wait with a thousand counter-tricks to checkmate the progress of our vanity."

"Of all the creatures, the most dangerous creature is a human being. Under his rule, nothing is safe, neither our lives nor this world. Science has multiplied this danger by adding to his power; and now, we are confronted with the question not of God but of humanity. Where will this human supremacy end?"

"The greatest contribution of the man-made society, law and religion to humanity has been to kill the natural conscience of a being by consant and mischievous propaganda of what is good and evil, and the only thing that is left of an honest world at present is the bazaar of downright hypocrites."

"Modern civilization has brought us to a point where we are not only afraid of each other, but are, at times, afraid even of our own selves. Can there be nothing more terrible yet to come?"

"Is he not a true optimist who thinks that he is an exception to every rule??"

"Does a pessimist need to stay awake all night trying to figure out how much it is going to cost him to go to sleep?"

'A man is honest as long as you do not have the opportunity of knowing him otherwise."

"Every one would lie, if he were not afraid of being a liar. Is a good man in any way different from a bad man, except that he is afraid to be bad?"

"What would it profit a cloud to pour itself in drops of water and be raised as vapour to form a cloud again? And, what would it benefit the soul to get into this world merely to get itself out of it?"

"Do not pay anything to anyone to plead your cause before God, unless you feel that He is an omniscent fool who can be easily cheated."

"A really great man is so simple and natural that when we meet him, we wonder why everyone of us has failed to be a great man."

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ORANGE & LEMON CULTURE IN INDIA

"ORANGE AND LEMON CULTURE IN INDIA" by D. E. Lowrie, Chhindwara.

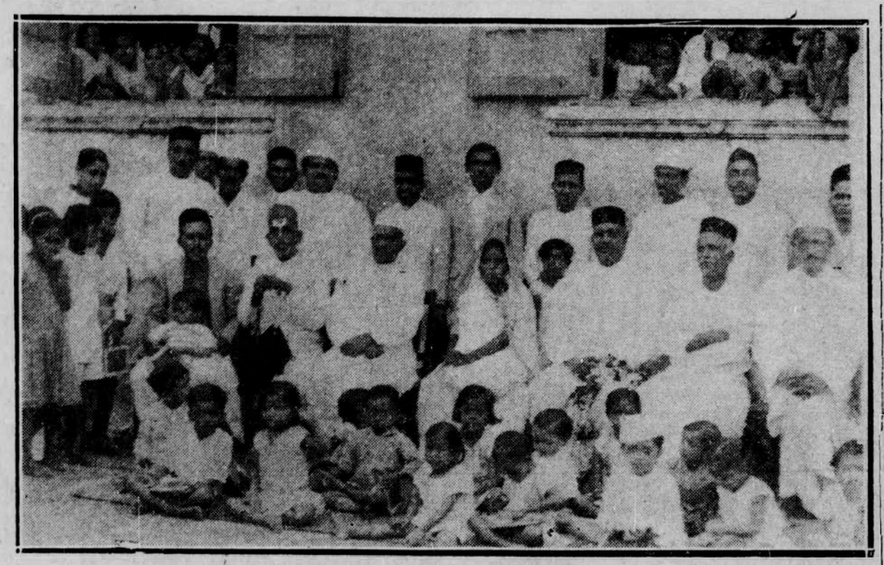
This is a concise treatise of a vast subject on which volumes could be written. In the words of the author the subject is made "simple, brief and severely practical ..... and deliberately written for the benefit of the amateur." The writer has succeeded in presenting the material in the way he mentions.

A short history of the introduction of oranges into the Central Provinces, the soil, water and climatic requirements of these fruits, the chief methods of propagation, planting and care of the orchard, fertilisers used and method of irrigation are all dealt with briefly but practically. Pruning, picking and packing of the fruit, transport and market facilities at present available for oranges and lemons are also described. The important diseases and pests of citrus trees are mentioned and their remedies suggested. After mentioning a few recipes for citrus by-products, the author treads on an important ground of the industry, namely, organisation of the orange growers. He suggests the formation of "orange-growers' co-operative association" and calls on Government to take the initiative. He further emphasises the need for standardisation in grading and packing for the benefit of the growers."

The title of the booklet is 'Orange and Lemon Culture in India," and although references are made to the Punjab here and there, one has the impression, while going through the pages, that one is restricted to the Central Province only. The book makes interesting reading, and will be of great use to the orange and lemon grower for whom it is meant.

Allama's Weekly "El-Islah"

It is now reported that Allama Mashriqi's long-expected Weekly will be issued in September under the name "El-Islah". The paper will deal with the religious, social and moral problems of the Mussulmans and will devote itself exclusively to practical reform. It will cultivate good feelings with all communities and will not side politically or religiously with any existing party. Khaksar movement will be dealt with in details. The journal will be in Urdu. Principal Allauddin Siddiqui, M.A., M.Q.L., Sarfraz Khan, M.Sc., LL.B., Malik Aslam Khan, M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law and others have joined the honorary staff of contributors. Allama Mashriqi will also contribute.



The opening ceremony of the new Bala Mandir (Montessori School) at Matunga was performed on Sunday last at the Napoo Hall by Seth Nanji Ladha. Photo shows some of the tiny tots of the Mandir with Seth Ladha (3rd from right—seated) Seth Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, Seth Virchand Panachand and others.

A FATHER TO HIS DAUGHTER

"Kanya ne Patro," published by the Prashthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad.

These are 7 letters addressed by a father to his daughter and her companion, setting out the conditions of growth and the urge of youth. He has tried to instil into them the knowledge necessary to a girl growing into womanhood and the functional changes taking place in the different parts of the body at that age. He has had necessarily to refer to certain sex matters, but the facts are told in such a simple and scientific way as to make the whole discourse inoffensive and free from the taint of indecency. The views about marriage, selection of husbands, celibacy, etc. are put forth in a very sober way; they are neither extremist nor orthodox but try to secure a happy mean between the two. The three appendices at the end are as pithy as they are useful.

K.

BROKEN WIRES

"TUTELA TAR," by Sneharashmi.

The title of the book means "Broken Wires" and the book contains three very affecting stories justifying that title. The book has been written in jail and is an attempt to portray Indian womanhood at its best; loyalty to one's married husband, in cases where due to prior commitments, hearts were broken, heart strings snapped, wires broken. One such story, for instance, is the very first story where Nirmala, owing to a series of circumstances beyond her control, had to give up her child love, ignore Dinkar and marry Sudhir, to whom she remained steadfastly loyal although it broke her heart to do so, and forget Dinkar. The stories are more likely to interest young men and women rather than older people. The language is attractive.

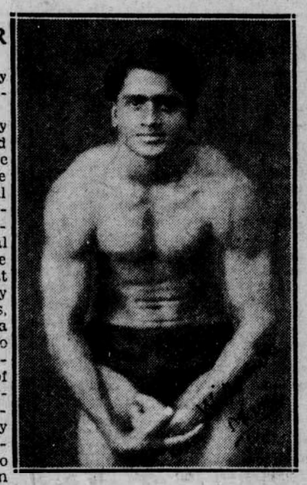
K.

A RUNNING SATIRE

THE DRUNK'S BLUE BOOK By Norman Anthony, editor of "Balyhoo" and illustrated by O. Saglow, published by T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London 5/- net.

This book is a running satire on the "Wetiquette" of the red-nosed fraternity whose social life begins with the corkscrew and ends with the bottle. The "unstable" contents of the book containing chapters on the Drunk's Code, Sobriety tests, cover-uppers and Drink's dictionary show that the author has tried to pack this small volume with a lot of "wet" stuff mainly drawn from the follies, foibles and frolics of the boozing brotherhood. In the right American style, the author has forged the D. R. A. (Drunk's Recovery Act) and has supplemented it by the Drunk's Code which epitomises their demands in terms of free lunch, free speech, free cheers, five-day week, lower curbstones, overstuffed gutters, more lamp posts, rubber night-sticks and rolling pins, more key holes for every door, two cocktails for a quarter and bigger and better beers. The advent of the Roosevelt regime which killed prohibition and opened the floodgates by the repeal of the Volstead Act cannot be better caricatured.

K. A. O.



Mr C. M. S. Shastri, first-year student of Morris College, Nagpur, is an all-round sportsman who has developed a physique which is the envy of his fellow-students.

BOOK NOTES

The new volume by Count Hermann Keyserling, translated from the French by Mr. M. Gallager Parks, "Problems of Personal Life" is not a volume of pocket philosophy in the late Arnold Bennet's manner full of tips about conduct and economy, but a collection of general essays on Health, Property, Family Life, Marriage and so on

* * * *

A revised edition of Luigi Ricci's translation of "the Prince" by Machiavelli is to be included in the World's Classics. The prevalence of the dictator idea in politics to-day makes the book one of almost topical significance.

* * * *

"With Fleet Street's Big Five: The Autobiography of an Ignorant Journalist," is by Mr. Russell Stannard, and is to be published shortly by Messrs. Hutchinson

* * * *

Mr. David Larg in "Giuseppe Garibaldi" has written a biography of a hero in which he seeks to lay emphasis rather on the poetic than on the political aspect of that great story

* * * *

Michael Bulgakov, one of the leading Soviet playwrights, has written a play on Moliere. Bulgakov's plays were banned at the beginning of the Five Year Plan because of his sympahetic portrayal of a "White" Russian family His work was restored to favour by the direct intervention of Stalin

* * * *

Such a figure as that of Sadhu Sundar Singh, the Indian Christian mystic, needs the approach of one who combines a sufficient knowledge of the East and of the West to present so Eastern a portrait to a Western audience. Mr C F Andrews, both in experience and outlook broadly combines the two qualities, and his book, "Sadhu Sundar Singh" will give to English readers a better pen portrait of the Sadhu's own mind and character than even the Sadhu had disclosed in his own work

* * * *

A first edition of FitzGerald's translation of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" was sold in London recently for £135. The translation was published by Messrs. Quaritch in 1859 at 1s., but so few copies were sold that the edition was "remaindered" at 2d The highest price since paid for a copy is £1,410. Another copy once fetched £890

* * * *

At the same sale an inscribed copy of Boswell's Life of Johnson" (1791) changed hands for £280; the only known complete manuscript of Coleridge's "The Dark Ladie" sold for £48; and a signed codicil to Nelson's will, in which he bequeathed £4,000 to Miss Horatio Nelson Thompson, fetched £240.

"BOMBAY MAIL"

BOMBAY MAIL: Laurence G. Blochman. Published for The Crime Club Ltd., (W. Collins Sons and Co., Ltd., London).

"Bombay Mail" is a Crime-Club novel. The Author Mr. Laurence G Blochman, has gone round the world "carnstorming Japan and China as a sleight of hand performer (coals of Newcastle!) and working as a tramp journalist in Asia and Europe." He was also on the staff of the "Englishman," Calcutta. After a varied and adventurous career, and a roving experience of Asia, "while vacationing in Burgundy during the vintage season of 1926 that he started to write fiction." Of course vintage of Burgundy should not mislead us. There is no Provencal Song, nor Bohemianism of Bizet in Mr. Blochman. Nothing of Compton Mackenzie or Mr. Locke. He is an American from California. His vocabulary is large, breezy and sudden. He is now writing scenarios adopting his own story "Bombay Mail" for the Screen.

The "Bombay Mail," as it hisses through the night from Calcutta disappearing in the gloom beyond the station, contains within it all the elements of a tragedy. The central theme is the murder of the Governor of Bengal. Sir Anthony Daniels,—a gay Lothario—is otherwise a straight honest man who does his "duty" unruffled and coolly. His faith, of course, is junker imperialism. He is murdered in the train on his way to England. The tragedy is enacted on an extraordinary theatre—sub-divided into acts and scenes according to the scheduled timetable. The curtain opens on the Howrah Station at 21h. 36m. Human passions in grip of destiny work out the tragedy, while the Mail runs, curls, and flies. Interesting people, types and personalities, are involved in the usual mosaic of a detective story—a brainy entanglement of conscious confusion worse (better) confounded. Government House personalities are judged from American standpoint, with a breezy candour. The Military Secretary and the Private Secretary, are unfortunate characters. Specially the latter who commits suicide after murdering his chief Mr. Edward J. Breeze. Manager of Import Branch of the International Plumbing Fixtures Corporation, makes interesting reading. His solution for the Harijan problem is bath tub. Neal of the Associated News and Photo Service is a man with alcohalic imagination. His freshness, originality and candour, relieves the strain of such a story. For those interested in this sort of literature, the book may be recommended as an interesting story full of "thrills"

R. V.

Urdu Periodicals

"Maarif" (Azamgarh)—The issue for August opens with an account, written by the editor, of Kandahar and its historical places, based on the information culled by him during his visit to Kabul last year at the request of the late King Nadir Khan. The whole description is very interesting and entertaining. This instalment contains a description of the Holy Quran which King Ahmad Shah Durrani used to study during the last eight years of his life. Zamin Husain Naqwi writes in this number a well-written and thoughtful article on life and its purpose in relation to life after death.' Chaudhari Ghulam Ahmad Parwez continues his series on the state of society in the West and declares that the peculiar evils prevailing there are due to the fact that the Westerners consider this earthly life to be all-in all. The poetry section contains several readable poems. Notes and other features are well maintained.

* * * *

"Nigar" (Lucknow)—In the issue for August the editor, Maulana Niaz, makes some interesting observations on man's earthly existence and demands some scientific explanation or solution of his difficulties. In another article a synopsis of G. B. S.'s latest book "The Black Girl's Search For Her God" is given, together with the editor's comments, in the course of which he remarks that the author's observations on the Prophet's domestic life are nothing but an echo of what has been written against him in the West. The story given under the title "Fasana nahin Haqiqat" is based on actual life and is very pathetic and shows how society tolerates the victimization of some of its members. "Maktubat-e-Niaz" is continued.

* * * *

"Zamana" (Cawnpore)—The issue for July opens with an account of Alexander's invasion of India and of other countries by means of his fleet built in India. Manoharlal Talib traces the history of disarmament movement in Europe and observes that in view of the huge preparations made for war in the future, the disarmament conferences are no more than a farce. "Musa Ram" otherwise known as M. T. M. Raymond, is the subject of a very interesting article by Ghulam Muhammad Khan giving an account of the life and achievements of this French military officer who was in the employ of the Nizam of Hydrabad. The writer states that this officer's sword is still preserved in the State and his death anniversary is regularly celebrated every year. Articles about the "diwan" of Hargopal Tafta" and "Manu Smriti" will repay perusal. "Samadhi" is an interesting story.

* * * *

"Ismat" (Delhi)—The September number opens with a short article by Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi, urging that Muslim women should have the right of getting a divorce from their husbands and remarks that in the absence of this right called "Khula", Muslim women are compelled to change their faith in order to get rid of their husbands. This issue contains several other interesting articles, almost all of feminine interest, as well as photos and poems some of which are really good.

METAL WORK FOR SCHOOLS

METAL WORK FOR SCHOOLS. —By H. J. Jones and, W. T. Barber, M. Col. H. (Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd).

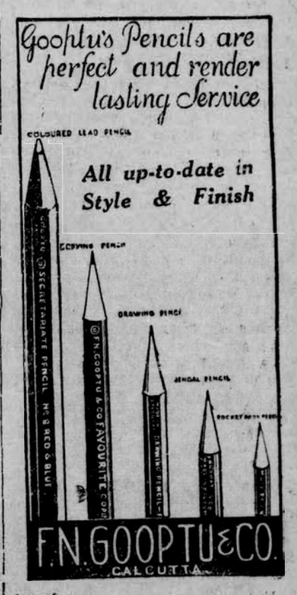
The book is a progressive course in metal work for pupils in senior schools. It caters not only for, the intelligent student but also for the less skilful type. It covers a course of three years "the first year being given to practice in elementary workshop processes" and the remaining two years for further practice where the student is given freedom to do the sort of work "such as one might reasonably expect to be successful." e.g. Match Box Holder, Serviette Ring, Finger Plate, Tooth-Brush Rack, Letter Rack, etc. At the end of the second year the boy is supposed to develop a partiality for a particular branch of metal work. The third year course is planned out for such needs. Things like copper bowls, door bolts, desert spoons are suggested. It is a useful book and should be in the library of every modern school.

R. V.

"INDIA TO-MORROW"

"INDIA TO-MORROW," which is published fortnightly at Calcutta, aspires to be a journal of Young India of to-day. It is attractively got-up and fairly well edited. In the issue of 13th August sent to us for review, there are a number of interesting contributions. Dr. A K Das of the Indian Meteorological Service writes on Earthquakes and Volcanoes, while Mr. R G Mukherjee, M Sc., deals with some aspects of Industrialism in modern Bengal. Tributes to the memory of Surendranath Banerjea and Lokamanya Tilak, both of whom passed away in the month of August, are also included in the journal.

We are sorry, however, to see that in his attempt to justify every step taken by Sir Surendranath Banerjea in his public career, the writer has gone out of his way to pour abuse on Gandhiji and Congress. The same writer—Prof. Devaprasad Ghosh, M.A., B.L.—dealing, in an other article, with what he calls the "Benares Revolt" of Pandit Malaviya, characterises Gandhiji's attitude towards the communal question as one of "servility and surrender to Mussalmans" and accuses him of "selling the Hindus and betraying the national cause"—charges, which can be excused, as reflecting the opinion the writer has of the part played by Gandhiji in solving communal questions, but when Prof. Ghosh goes on to remark that "frankness" is repugnant to his (Gandhiji's) composition," he is betraying himself as one possessed of a totally perverted outlook, for if there is one quality above every other which distinguishes Gandhiji it is his utter "frankness." It is regrettable that such writings like this should disfigure the pages of a journal meant for the edification of the younger generation of India.



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No 57, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya).

Mr. Norman Brown, Exponent of Sanskrit Culture — Discusses Art of Typography—City's Institutions of Learning and Culture—Municipal Printing School—"Charity" Shows Are Uncharitable to Art—Gujarati Intellectuals are Supremely Complacent — The "Garba" Dance Caricatured And Libelled.

Art Notes ----And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Bombay University, the Prince of Wales Museum, the Bombay Historical Society and similar institutions of learning and culture of provincial languages established in this city have been accustomed to remain aloof from all contact and influence which shape the present-day intellectual life, if one could use the euphemism, of the city. Is it the distinguishing feature peculiar to this city? Or is it the common feature of life in every city in India? Perhaps, it is not easy if it is possible to answer the question.

STUDIED DETACHMENT

But I feel certain that there are few cities in india outside Bombay that cultivate the studied detachment from vital intellectual life which is apparently an unfortunate feature of civic life here. I have been for years accustomed to look to odd corners, places, persons to know the source of the interminable odd impressions of present-day intellectual and cultural life in India which the "distinguished" visitor to this city almost invariably carries with him. I have now learnt to accept these odd corners and places in the city. But I have not yet been able to reconcile myself to the odd persons and, decidedly, to the odd impressions which the visitor derives from them for the benefit of the intellectual world outside India.

INTELLECTUAL SUPERFICIALITIES

When I received the invitation from my friend Syt. Manilal C. Mody to meet Mr. W. N. Norman Brown, Professor of Sanskrit, Pensylvania University of America, I greeted it with the caution to which I have been inured. Fortunately, the meeting and the consequent discussion were not the empty exchange of politely intellectual superficialities which as a rule characterise the civic gatherings of the busy-bodies who manage to bag and buzz around celebrities.

ART OF TYPOGRAPHY

Mr. Norman Brown's mission was definite. He was, as a Professor of Sanskrit, naturally interested in many questions of art and culture in ancient literature, painting and sculpture. But his particular interest for the present visit to Bombay was obviously his interest in Indian, or to be more accurate, Devanagari Typography. He has been commissioned to advice the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. of Brooklyn, New York, about the linotype possibilities of the Devanagari characters. The conversation which took place between the American Sanskrit Professor, Indian scholars, printers and typographists revealed instructive side-lights and the manifold interest of the occasion. There were those interested in the "face" appearance and construction of the Devanagari types, there were others interested in the accuracy of the characters, and finally, those that were keen about its economic aspects. If Devanagari characters could be uniformly employed in all the provinces there would certainly be a profitable future for the linotype.

THE READERS AND THE PRINTERS

The problems of the right spacing, angles and curves of the characters were measured by the types already in use. Was it a matter merely of habit that decided those angles and curves? If the new upright angles and truncated curves necessitated by the linotype came in use would they not also become habitual? Some of the printers, accustomed to rely on the insensitive readers, were naturally inclined to the belief that almost anything could be forced on the readers. They were not very far from realities. The art of the printer and the educated reader insistent on that art have both been nearly non-existent. Was it, however, necessary to force the habit for wrong angles and curves, if the manufacturers could with further experiments and advice improve the linotype? Mr. Norman Brown thought the improvements were more than probable and, consequently, the forcing of the wrong habit on the reader unnecessary.

THE PRINTING INDUSTRY

But Mr. Brown had, obviously, the upper hand when he said that the linotype had been and would be in many ways superior to the Devanagari types in use which were, in painful contrast with the old manuscripts, vile. The art of the printer, of the typographer, the designer and craftsman competent to assign space, decide units, distribute the masses and angles and curves of types—these are affairs yet many worlds beyond the horizon of the printing industry in India, one of the leading if not articulate or organised indigenous industries.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING SCHOOL

The Bombay Municipality decided last week to own a small printing press. It appeared to be the intention of the Municipality to look at the question from more than the economic possibilities of the project. It decided to explore the possibilities which the Municipal press would offer for the practical vocational education for the students of the Municipal schools. If the Municipality determines to practise fruitfully these ideas, one may assure that the vocational education thus practicably offered to the students would be hundredfold more beneficial and effective than the fantasy schemes they have been appropriating about the vocational "bias" of the Department of public Instruction. Schemes borrowed from "experts" separated from Indian educational realities by oceans and continents aims, needs and objectives.

ITS POSSIBILITIES.

And, if the Municipality could so plan, not speculate, it could easily build up the modest beginning into a great educational enterprise. It could offer to the City's printing industry the skilled assistance it so badly and urgently needs, the assistance in the modern art and craft of the printer and typographer. The Municipality has already in this City the nucleus for organising the scattered and neglected units of individual talents and craft enterprise.

TWO-SIDED TORTURE.

It is undoubtedly, a two-sided torture to witness the innumerable "charity" shows, almost invariably uncharitable to art, and to listen patiently to those who "patronise," organise and lecture at these shows as "charity" shows and expect art. Probably, the noise that the H.O.H. Fete has aroused will arouse also the consciousness of the personal responsibility of the City's leading lights who "grace" these occasions with their indispensable presence--probably, but not certainly.

STAGE AND SCREEN-DANCING.

The evil is wide-spread and deep-rooted. To mention one of the most glaring examples of the abuses of art, I have often been staggered at the patient tolerance with which the devoted stage and screen audience accept and not infrequently, respond to the capers, truncated movements, jumps, jolts and gestures and "songs," which pass muster as dancing. I have seen grotesque renderings of the dance on the Indian screen. And, I have said so, clearly. But when I see on the stage, as I have to, the "charity" dancing by the hundreds every season, I must confess that the screen dance-offence appears to be almost negligible.

SCREEN DISCIPLINE.

For one thing, the screen compels from the dancer the discipline, which the camera, sound engineering and film footage demand. But the dancer on the stage is almost invariably free from discipline and free from responsibility. Is he or she not dancing for "charity?" And, as it happens not seldom, the dancer is "educated" and classified as a "society" feature. Finally, equally frequently, the audience is too devoted to the philanthropic cause and good intentions all-round to be intelligently appreciative.

OBSTRUCTIVE ENVIRONMENT TO ART.

These are some of the obstructive elements, which constitute the City's environment of art. Nowhere are these obstructive elements so often manifest as in the "charity" shows, which make it a point to star "Garba" fantasies. The Gujarati intellectuals, particularly, those who have made it their "life" mission to underline, emphasise and proclaim the art and cultural distinction of Gujarat, have, with strange pathos remained supremely complacent and unstirred by this incredible phenomenon. Not that they miss many chances to advertise "Garba" dancing. Quite the contrary. But their appreciation and analysis of the dance-forms of the Garba is so indifferently unintelligent that one wonders whether their appreciation of the art of the dance has proceeded further than the adjectives with which they lavishly pad their learned essays elaborately paraphrasing foreign ideas and certificates.

ABSENT STAGE-CRAFT.

The programme to indicate the latest example, at the Royal Opera House arranged last week in aid of the relief fund for the Gujarat peasants, contained nearly seven dance items. Not one of them was thought of or composed for stage presentation. It is not necessary to question the good intentions of the organisers. Similarly, it is unnecessary to underestimate their hard work and difficulties. In fact, it was known that they were busy for weeks, if not months. But were the items and the programme decided, prepared and executed by hands trained, eyes educated in and intelligence responsive to art, to art of the theatre?

GOOD INTENTIONS, FERVOUR NOT ENOUGH

It is not enough to have good intentions, to have fervour or even to work randomly hard. Theatre art and craft now require a more intelligent and less random handling. They require the services of the intellectuals who have thought of and studied and fruitfully experimented with the theatre, and employed stage-craft as a positively responsive and live dramatic medium.

GUJARATI INTELLECTUALS UNDISTURBED

The Gujarati intellectuals who have hitherto watched undisturbed "Garba" caricatures on the stage are directly responsible for the sneers which more intelligent spectators now offer them. One of the most vital forms of folk and socio-religious dances, one that is, fortunately, still a live and intimate social reality—the Garba—has been, due to the indifference and criminal neglect of Gujarati intellectuals, reduced to cheap hackneyed stage caricatures. The Gujarati intellectuals are directly responsible for the conditions which libel the Garba dance. Would it not be more helpful if instead of elaborately paraphrasing foreign certificates they offered intelligent attention to and appreciation of the stage possibilities of the Garba as a live and artistic medium of expression.

GLADYS COOPER APPLAUDS SILENCE

Says Finest Thing About Theatre Is Exulting Silence Rather Than Applause

The finest thing about the theatre, says Miss Gladys Cooper, who is playing in New York in "The Shining Hour," is silence rather than applause.

"It is a wonderful moment," she said, "to stop for a moment in the midst of a play and, on listening, hear nothing. It is then that the actor knows the real exultation of his profession. The people out there, he knows, are with him, following every word.

"Silence is a thing that you can put your money on. You can trust silence."

Miss Cooper added that she had been told that Americans were less demonstrative than British audiences. She likes applause, too, as much as any other actor or actress.

"I was prepared for nobody to laugh at anything. I was prepared for no applause too—I thought that they might leave without clapping a hand.

"But that was just another bit of London misinformation."

She expressed regret at not being able to see any of the American players at work, and admitted that she had not been able to see a dozen plays in 10 years as a spectator.

PRAYAG SANGIT SAMITI

Arranges Music Week

The Prayag Sangit Samiti is a premier institution established to propogate the art of Indian Music. It maintains an Academy of Music which is both a teaching and examining body. The Academy of Music has compeleted instruction in its 6 years course leading to the degree of Sangit Prebhakar. The Samiti has therefore decided to hold its first convocation from the 25th September to 1st October 1934. In celebration of the first convocation a grand music week will be organised, one day of which will be called Vishnu Digamber day.

The music week programme will include demonstrations of vocal and instrumental music by professional and amateur musicians of the first rank. Several Indian Native States including Baroda, Jaipur, Gwalior, Indore, Rampur, and Darbhanga have been approached to lend the services of their musicians. The Baroda State has promised to send the renowned Khayaliya Prof. Faiyaz Khan, and the Jaipur State has promised to send Prof. Achachan and Prof. Fida Hussain Binkar while promises from other states are expected shortly. Besides musicians of all India fame including Professors Onkarnath Thakur and B R Deodhar and Mrs Hirabai Barodekar (a most delightful singer) from Bombay and Prof. V. N. Patwardhan from Poona have promised to come.

The convocation and music week will be held in the Kayastha Pathshala Intermediate College hall on Canning Road. The Music Week will be opened by the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram and the convocation address will be delivered by the Hon'ble Justice Mr. Uma Shankar Bajpai of the Allahabad High Court.

The music week programme will also include competitions for boys and girls. All the competitors will be given free passes to the competitions and prize winners will be given passes to the Demonstrations of musicians. Those who wish to join the competitions should get the forms from the office at 6 Crosthwaite Road, Allahabad, and should return them to the office duly filled in, by the 10th September, 1934.

STRANGE MASKS

Courtesy: "Irish Press."

Not the Loch-Ness Monster, but masks used by the Natives of New Guinea, on ceremonial occasions.

INSPIRING MURALS FOR A REFORM SCHOOL

Pictures Exemplifying The Value Of Useful Citizenship

A few days ago a band of Shakespearian players motored some fifty miles from the crowded island of Manhattan to a beautiful country spot near Warwick, New York, to present "The Taming of the Shrew" before a group of 350 delinquent youths at the New York State Training School for Boys. Most of these youngsters never had seen a dramatic play. Their theatrical education and enjoyment had been limited to the cheapest movies and the most degrading burlesque and carnival shows.

The supertendent of the institution arrived at the theater prepared for trouble. He and his staff and the week-end visitors were agreeably surprized. Not a catcall was sounded. The efforts of the actors were received either with rapt attention, or murmurs of enthusiasm. At the end the applause was sustained. Its spontaneity was evidenced by the crescendo of whistling which drowned out the more polite demonstrations of the handclappers.

NEW DEPARTURE.

Shakespeare had sold himself to the former street-urchins.

Theatrical entertainments such as this are a regular feature of the social life at this reformatory—if this word with its evil connotations can be used to describe this modern experimental training-school—but perhaps a more unusual cultural feature of the institution is the plan of mural decorations being carried out under the direction of Jo Cain, New York painter.

This is the first reform school in the United States to commission an artist to adorn its walls with pictures intended to inspire its inmates with ideas of the dignity of labour and the value of useful citizenship.

When the school-buildings were being constructed a year or so ago Robert Rosenbluth, superintendent, conceived the idea of avoiding some of the uniformity of institutionalism not only by having the various rooms painted in different colors but by decorating the thousands of feet of otherwise empty wall-space with colorful murals appropriate to the spirit of the school. He commissioned Cain to do the job.

The result is a series of murals for the entrance hall of the school-building and a set of panels for the administration hall. For the three walls facing the doorway of the academic building a striking series of paintings has been prepared—in oil, on canvas—depicting the varied occupations into which the boys are likely to enter when they return to the city in search of legitimate employment.

Radiating to right and left from a central dynamo, which symbolizes power-driven civilization, young workers are shown repairing a telephone line, riveting a girder, securing a steamship to a dock, dumping a hod of coal, mining ore surveying a strip of land, running a train, sawing down a tree, tilling the soil, flying an airplane, constructing a building, painting a house, driving a horse, exploring a jungle, playing in a jazz-band, hunting a microbe through a microscope.

True, probably no boy who will leave this institution will develop for years into a Pasteur, Lindbergh or Livingstone, but the inspiration to ambition is there—and it hardly can fail entirely of effect.

The panels for the administration building portray the work the institution aims to accomplish in taking boys from the city streets, diagnosing their individual problems, arousing in them a desire to engage in useful work and giving them—through training—some capacity for it, and sending them back into the outside world under friendly and scientific supervision.

In these paintings, designed more for the perusal of visitors than for the boys, the artist has injected notes of symbolism which are largely absent from the murals designed for the boys' school-building, and those planned for their cottages, vocational classrooms, dining-halls, recreation rooms, library and hospital.

This little hospital, by the way, is up to the minute in every respect. It is conducted under the direction of the New York Medical Center. The operating room is equipped for every emergency and the ward is cheerful and not overcrowded with beds. It will be even more cheerful, it is hoped, when Cain completes the murals he has planned for its walls.

"These walls," Cain says, "which in most hospitals are left cold and white will warm to an interesting village of boys at work—doing a variety of things that will provide continual interest for sick but ordinarily lively youngsters."

The boys at the Warwick school live in "cottages." Those whose behavior is considered praiseworthy by the cottage "masters" are assigned to individual rooms. The remainder, who are in the majority, share a dormitory. Meals are taken in each cottage dining-room. It is planned to decorate these rooms which are used in common with murals showing the progress of man in all his industrial and cultural activities: science, invention and discovery, education, the major arts of painting, sculpture, music, and literature, the minor arts including the dance, the theater, architecture and decoration, engineering, religion, Government, social work, sports, agriculture, transportation, finance, industry, and labour.

Religious paintings will adorn the walls of the chapel and pictures of the institution's founders and leaders will hang in the administrative board-room.

The boys at the school range in age from twelve to sixteen. They are sent there by judges in the juvenile courts after they have been brought in for offenses ranging from truancy to what is known as murder when committed by persons over the age of sixteen.

(Continued in column 5)

Fusion Of Hindu And Muslim Architectures

The development of Indo-Muslim architecture, as illustrated by the ancient buildings of Delhi and Agra was the subject of a lecture by Khan Bahadur Moulvi Zafar Hasan, Deputy Director General of Archaeology at the Y.M.C.A. hall, Simla under the auspices of the Young Men's Muslim Association and Muslim Club, Simla. Mr. A. Latifi, Financial Commissioner, the Punjab, presided.

The lecturer illustrated his lecture with numerous slides.

Khan Bahadur Zafar Hasan, said that architecture was influenced by various forces, the most outstanding of which were geographical or climatic, geological, religious, social and political.

The Muslims were not a nation but a religious body. The Arabs, among whom Islam was born, possessed no genius for the art of building, but the people of other races, who embraced Islam, brought with them their own traditions of art and architecture. The free intercourse among the believers succeeded in evolving a fresh culture and novel forms of architecture adapted to the religious and social needs of Islam. Thus the Islamic architecture acquired a fundamental character which was, however, modified according to the local need. In India the fusion of the fundamental Muslim character of architecture with the indigenous Hindu style was termed as Indo-Muslim architecture. The Hindu style of architecture is trabeate, based on column, while the Muslim style is areuate, based on arch and vault.

INDIAN ARTISANS.

On their advent to India the Muslims had to employ Indian artisans, and masons and although they succeeded in building arches and domes, which were the symbolic representation of the Muslim architecture, it was in corbelled horizontal courses on the trabeate system. Gradually Indian masons learned the art of building domes and arches and the introduction of cementing agent, namely lime, enabled them to construct big domes and arches which they had never dreamt of.

The first lecture covered the period from 1191-1388 and dealt with the buildings of the Slave Khalji and Tughlaq dynasties at Delhi, down to the end of the reign of Firoshah Tuglaq.

The Slave Dynasty built the following:

Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque built by Qutb-ud-Din Aibal 1191.

Extension of Altamash (1210-1235).

Iron Pillar.

Extension of Alauddin 1311.

Quatb Minar and Sultan Ghari's tomb—1231. Iltutmish's tom-Circa.

DOMES AND ARCHES.

These buildngs were constructed by Hindu masons and artisans. The buildings consist of domes and arches as cymbolic representation of the Muslim architecture, but those domes and arches were constructed on the principle of corbelled horizontal courses. The surface decoration of carving was also of Hindu design, except the bands of Muslim inscriptions.

The Khalji Dynasty built the following:

The Jamaat Khana 1295-1315.

Alai Darwaza 1311.

Alat Minar 1311.

Siri 1303.

College and tomb of Alauddin Khalji 1315.

Baili Nizamuddin.

The Muslim tradition and character of building became firmly established on the Indian soil and the buildings of this period had true arches and domes with the surface decoration consisting of carving in geometrical patterns which are decidedly Muslim.

The Tughlaq Dynasty built the following:

Tughlaq 1321-23.

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq's tomb 1321-23.

Jahanpannah 1324-28.

Sat Pula-Circa 1324-28.

Bijai Mandal 1324-28.

Kali Masjid 1387.

Bagampuri Masjid 1351-1388.

Khirki Masjid 1351-1388.

Kali Masjid at Nizamuddin 1370

Mosque at Wazirabad 1351-1388.

Kotla Firozshah-Circa 1354.

Jami Mosque in Kotla Firozshah 1354.

Asoka Pillar Circa 1354.

Kushak-i-Shikar 1351-1388.

Boli Bhatyari ka Mahal 1351-1388.

Qadam Sharif-Circa 1374.

Hauz Khas or Hauz Alai 1295.

Tomb of Firoz Shah Tughlaq 1388.

College of Firoz Shah.

Flights of Step at Hauz Khas.

Tomb of Khan-i-Jahan Tilangani 1370.

These buildings of this period were marked with the want of ornamentation which gave place to solidity and massiveness. The most prominent features of this style were sloping walls, roughness of construction and multiplicity of squat domes.

(Continued from column 7)

Under that age it is classed in New York State as a form of delinquency. The Warwick school has a wonderful opportunity to remold these maladjusted youths into useful citizens. Perhaps the artistic surroundings which are being created for them will play as important a part in this development as the educational, recreational, and social aspects of the regular school program.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Meek—"My wife said that I was to ask for a raise, sir."

* * * *

Meeker—"All right. I'll ask my wife if I may give you one."

* * * *

"How is old Dobson's credit?"

"It's no good. He always pays cash for everything."

* * * *

"I'm not prejudiced at all. I'm going with a perfectly open and unbiased mind to listen to what I'm convinced is pure rubbish!"

* * * *

Wife (at dance)—"This is the tweelfth time you've been to the refreshment buffet."

Husband: "Oh, that's all right. I tell everybody I'm getting something or you."

* * * *

Woman (to tramp)—"Go away, or I'll call my husband."

Tramp—"Oh, I know 'im. 'E's the little fellow who told me to clear out yesterday or 'e'd call 'is wife!"

* * * *

Maid—"Sorry, sir, the mistress has just gone out."

Debt Collector—"How absent-minded? I saw her head sticking out of the window as I came in the gate, she must have gone without it."

* * * *

Bacteriologist (to his young son)—"You have been very naughty."

"Please, papa—"

"Say no more. You sit down and count all the germs on that pin head, and separate them into their classes even if it takes a month!"

* * * *

Disagreeing with her choice, her husband tried diplomatically to solve the situation. Finally, he said: "After all, that will make a fine name, dear. My first sweetheart's name was Samantha. I'm sure she'll feel complimented."

The baby was named Janet.

* * * *

An elderly man approached one of the attendants in a travelling menagerie.

"Can you tell me what the hump on the camel's back is for?" he asked politely.

"What's it for?" the man murmured.

"Yes: what use has it?"

"Well, it's pretty useful, sir. The old camel wouldn't be much use without it, you know."

"But why not?"

"Why not!" exclaimed the keeper in surprise, "Well, you don't suppose people would pay sixpence to see 'im if 'e 'adn't got an 'ump, do yer?"

"It must have made George feel good when Peggy told him he was one in a million."

"Quite the reverse. What she really said was that he was only one in a million."

"Dearest," said the young mother, "I've decided to name our baby Samantha."

* * * *

"What are you doing here?" said the woman to the tramp who had got over the wall just in time to escape the bull-dog.

"Madam," he said, with dignity, "I did intend to request something to eat; but all I ask now is that, in the interest of humanity, you'll feed that dog."

* * * *

Menagerie Keeper:—"Ma'am, please keep your children away from the bear cage."

Woman—"Why, you don't think my darling children would hurt your old bear, do you?"

Keeper—"No; but the last boy this bear ate, he almost choked to death on a knife the boy had in his pocket."

* * * *

"Of course, it's awfully good of Uncle Tom," sighed Mrs. Newjoin, "but I do wish he wasn't so careless!"

"What's he done now?" queried her young husband.

"When he asked me what I'd like for a wedding present I told him a nice tea set," groaned the wife, "and he's sent a settee!"

* * * *

A party of tourists were being shown over the cathedral by a guide.

"Behind the altar," he told them, "lies Richard the Second. In the churchyard outside lies Mary Queen of Scots, also Henry the Eighth. And who," he demanded, halting above an unmarked flagstone, "who do you think is lying 'ere?"

"Well," answered a nearby tourist, "I don't know for sure, but I have my suspicions."

* * * *

As an athlete Brown was more enthusiastic than successful. On every possible occasion he entered a sports meeting, and with monotonous regularity finished amongst the "also rans."

At last he found himself one of only three starters in a race for which three prizes were offered.

He finished a bad third, and, without changing, dashed to the nearest post office and wired to his wife, "Clear the sideboard. I've started!"

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BLUESHIRT SALUTE FOR GENERAL O'DUFFY

A "Guard of Honour" of Blueshirts saluted General O'DUFFY, when he arrived at the Mansion House, in Dublin, for the Convention of the United Ireland Party. Behind are Commandant Cronin, Ernest Blythe and Dr. O'Higgins, Founder of the Movement.

"How old are you, sonny?" asked the inquisitive old man of the little boy on the beach.

"Six," came the brisk reply.

"Six," echoed the old man, "and yet you are not as tall as my umbrella."

The boy drew himself up to his full height. "How old is your umbrella?" he asked.

* * * *

Percival—"That was the unkindest cut of all, as the poet says."

Penelope—"What was?"

Percival—"I showed her one of my boyhood pictures with my father holding me on his knee, and she said, "My, who is the ventriloquist?'"

* * * *

"Jane," cried the mistress, reproachfully, "you informed me a while ago that you were going to have a little sleep."

"Yes, Madam," replied the maid.

"Then," pursued her mistress, "what were you doing at the garden gate when the soldiers passed by?"

"Having forty winks," answered the maid, unabashed.

* * * *

One small urchin wheeling an even smaller one in a box on wheels, suddenly sees a squirrel. Smallest urchin asks in puzzled way. "Billy, what is a squirrel? Billy scratches his ear thoughtfully, then says in a weighty manner—"Well, yer see, it's like this, t'aint a chicken and it ain't a dog!" So that was that!

* * * *

Mrs. Newly-Rich was giving her order to her fruiterer from the door of her car, and the fruiterer in an effort to help her selection remarked, "We have some beautiful melons to-day, madam."

Mrs. Newly-Rich regarded the melons thoughtfully as she replied with a slight shiver, "No, I never liked melons. They make my ears so cold"!

* * * *

The excursion express was held up between two stations, for some reason unknown to the passengers. "Is this train fast?" asked an excursionist of the guard.

"Yes, of course it is," answered the guard.

"I thought it might be," said the passenger. "Would you mind my getting off and seeing what it is fast to?"

Probing Polar Secrets With Submarine

Sir H. Wilkins Outlines Object Of Expedition To Antipodes

Sir Hubert Wilkins, the explorer, left Croydon, England, on July 7, by air-liner for Singapore to join Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth, the American explorer, in New Zealand, on his expedition to the South Pole. The expedition ship, the Wyatt Earp, is lying at Dunedin.

Before his departure, he explained to a representative of "The Daily Telegraph" that the chief value of Polar explorations lay in the possibility of gaining sufficient meteorological data to forecast the world's weather. Polar investigation alone would not do that.

WEATHER SECRETS.

To do this satisfactorily, he said, a vessel which could remain submerged under the ice would be necessary.

"It will not be until observations are made simultaneously at the North and South Polar regions and correlated daily over a period of many years with observations taken in other parts of the world that we can gain the secret of weather forecasting. For five years, I have been trying to locate points suitable for the establishment of permanent bases in the North and South Polar regions.

"The best permanent base is a submarine, or more correctly an under-ice vessel. With the experience we have gained we expect soon to construct such a vessel. It would be unsafe to have the base on the ice itself."

Sir Hubert went on to say that living on the surface would be in temperatures ranging from 60 degrees to 70 degrees below zero. The headquarters maintained in a submarine surrounded by water 80 or 90 degrees warmer than the air would be much more comfortable, as the craft would maintain a fixed geographical position by moving back if carried away by the drifting ice.

A submarine might conveniently contain the tons of scientific apparatus required, while any attempt to establish a base on top of the ice would in case if ice drift or fracture prevent transport and care of the many tons of equipment. The experiments already carried out indicated very little trouble in connection with under-ice travel in summer, but they had yet no experience with winter conditions.

TO DRILL THROUGH ICE.

They had demonstrated the ability to project a drill from the submarine through ice, affording means of ascent to the surface. Apart from the meteorological observations, which were of primary importance, a considerable amount of marine biological work could be carried out at submarine bases.

"If the Ellsworth expedition is successfully completed early in 1935 it will probably be possible for me to attempt the submarine journey in the summer of that year."

"Is it true that Lady Wilkins may be able to accompany you on that expedition?" he was asked.

"The total number of people required in the vessel will be only ten," Sir Hubert replied, "I have promised that the equipment will be such that it will not be impossible for a girl to accompany the expedition. There will be little to fear from the cold. Living conditions will be comfortable, as we shall come to the surface every eight hours to recondition the air."

Mr. Ellsworth's plans are to leave New Zealand for Deception Island early in September, and then fly along the coast to the Weddell Sea and Coatesland and thence across to the Ross Sea. This is a flight of 2,700 miles, 1,500 of which has never been seen bfore by any Polar expedition.

Mr. Ellsworth expects to accomplish it in twenty hours, but we will carry petrol for 4,000 miles and food for three months. At the Ross Sea he will be joined by the Wyatt Earp, of which Sir Hubert Wilkins will be in command.

"Mr. Ellsworth will probably have a wait of two months before we can join him," Sir Hubert said. "During his flight he will not be closer to the Pole than 300 miles, but three-parts of the journey will be over entirely new ground.

"The object of the expedition is geographical discovery. It is to be a purely reconnaissance flight, which we hope will settle whether there is a sea-level area between the Weddell Sea and the Ross Sea, or whether the high Polar plateau extends north towards Grahamland."

It is reported that Sir Hubert Wilkins is about to place an order for a submarine with a British firm. It will be specially designed for Arctic exploration, the plans being based on the experience which Sir Hubert gained from a visit to Arctic regions a year or two ago in an old American submarine.

RATIONALISING HOUSEWORK

Domestic Science Exhibition In Berlin

200 German and 150 foreign delegates, representing 18 nations, were to attend the Fifth International Congress on Household Education in Berlin from August 21-26.

The programme includes: A lecture on the training of maids, by a British woman delegate; a report on how to "rationalise housework", by a French woman; a lecture on household economy by a German hausfrau.

An exhibition will be held of household equipment, cookery books, and other domestic paraphernalia, and visits will be made to domestic training schools in and around Berlin.

The delegates to the Congress from Great Britain include Miss C. A. Bright, Chairman of the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects, under the London County Council; Miss K. M. Buck, Secretary to the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects and Miss Constance Laycock, Hon. Secretary, National Council for Domestic Studies, London.

WHAT DO THEY USE COMPETITION RESULTS

List Of Prize Winners

There were ten (10) all correct entries. Therefore the first, second and third prizes of Rs. 500, Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively, have been amalgamated and divided equally amongst the ten (10) successful competitors each getting Rs. 80.

1. B. N. Wagle, The Central Bank of India Ltd., Fort.
2. L. N. Kapadia, Near School, Gundevi.
3. K. J. Cyriac, 158-A, Sankli Street, Byculla.
4. Jal Ardeshir Lala, Manek Mansion, Wadia Street, Tardeo.
5. Desai Narottam Patel, 25, 2nd Carpenter Lane, Bombay 4.
6. M. F. Dalal, C/o. Huseinbhoy Ebrahimjee, Akbar Manzil, Janjikar Street, Koliwada.
7. Jamshed Cooper, Jehangir Mansion, Hughes Road.
8. Ramdas Tulsidas, Bhatwadi Bazaar, Marwari Bazaar, Bombay.
9. Darabsha D. Dhabar, Dhun Building, Cross Road, Dadar.
10. S. R. Iyengar, 46, Ramnarayanas, Deccan Gymkhana Post, Poona 4.

The following forty (40) competitors get a consolation Prize of Rs. 5 each.

1. Khanbhoy Abdulali, 3, David Jusab Lane, CALCUTTA.
2. H. P. Rathod, C/o Showtrust Theatrical Agency, Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY.
3. Jalan Dosabhoy Rao, Marfatia Building, Station Road, SURAT.
4. C. D. Sarkari, 554A, Girgaon Road, BOMBAY.
5. Aminabai Abdulhusein Poonawalla, Chandabhoy Building, Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.
6. Rangnekar Prabhakar Ganpat, Urankar House, Mugbhat, BOMBAY 4.
7. Taher Sharafali Mandviwalla, 108, Radha Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
8. R. J. Bisney, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, FORT.
9. Mrs. E. L. Dane, 8, Khan Mansion, 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, MAZGAON.
10. Balaram Bhaskar, Raote's Block No. 1, Near Swami Muth, CHEMBUR.
11. B. A. Dhairyavan, 22, Lady Jamshedjee Road, Mahim, BOMBAY 16.
12. Saleh M. J. Master, C/o Tayabali Dawoodjee, 84, Bhajipala Lane, BOMBAY 3.
13. Shirin B. Mistry, 102, Dongri Street, BOMBAY 9.
14. Hasanali Abdullabhoy Bamboat, Delni Darwaja, Sidhpur, GUJARAT.
15. Miss B. N. Vakil, 143, Tardeo Road, BOMBAY.
16. G. J. Pradhan, C/o Brigg Bros., Grahams Building, Parsee Bazaar Street, FORT.
17. E. C. Rangwalla, C/o C. N. Rangwalla, 267, Shaik Memon Street, BOMBAY 2.
18. S. N. Thakkar, Hariram Jairam Co., Danabunder, BOMBAY 3.
19. B. P. Bhavsar, Engineering College, D. C. Hostel, POONA, 5.
20. V. L. Tekade, Collector's Office, FORT.
21. Miss T. Bhesania, Rajaram's Bungalow, BANDRA.
22. R. M. Surve, Dharamshi Bhuvan, BOMBAY 19.
23. Nagesh Shanker Deshpande, Pleader, Dwarkanath-Lane, JAMKHANDI, S. M. C.
24. Mahomedbhoy Kasambhoy Master, Assurance Agent, Station Road, KALOL.
25. Chandrakana Damodardas Kapadia, Shah Parbhudas Damodar, Mangaldas Cloth Market, 3rd Lane, BOMBAY.
26. Miss Manijeh Tehmurasp Panthaki 731, Kapadia House, Parsee Colony, DADAR.
27. M. G. Kadam, Powalla Building, 3rd Street, Dhobi Wadi, BOMBAY, 2.
28. Sherin R. Khumbatta, Empress Mills No. 4 NAGPUR
29. Ramchandra L. Wilankar, Dharamshi Bhuvan, MATUNGA.
30. Noshir Hormasjee Dady-Burjor Banoo Manor, CHAWPATTY.
31. Sushila, C/o Harandrai Surajmal, Marazban Road ANDHERI.
32. Taherbhoy Ebrahim, Bombay Stationery Mart, Parsee Bazar Street, FORT.
33. R. R. Madre, Civil Court, Yeotmal BERAR.
34. F. J. Saher Malabar Mansion, APOLLO BUNDER.
35. Kaikhusroo Maneckjee Daroowalla, Mota Bazzar, NAVSARI.
36. Shantilal Jivanjee Dajibhoy Desai, Deputy Station Master, ANAND.
37. L. Narshi Tailor Gundevi, via BILLIMORA.
38. R. S. Ghandy, Lentin House, CUMBALA HILL.
39. N. R. Gogte 94, Medows Street, FORT.
40. Mrs. Laxmibai Tekade, Abhyankar Building GRANT ROAD.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations	Clues	Illustrations	Clues
1	8	11	13
2	7	12	14
3	5	13	1
4	18	14	17
5	12	15	2
6	10	16	9
7	11	17	16
8	3	18	6
9	4	19	15
10	20	20	19

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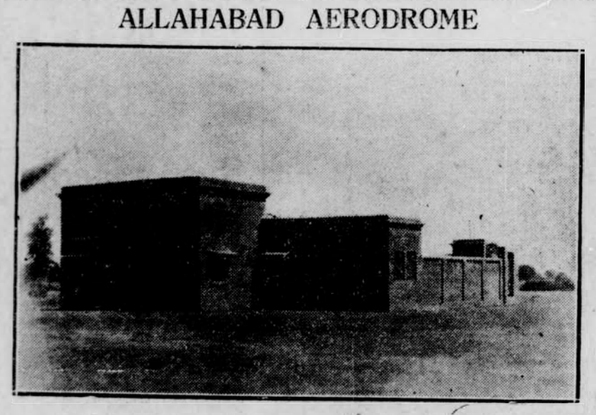
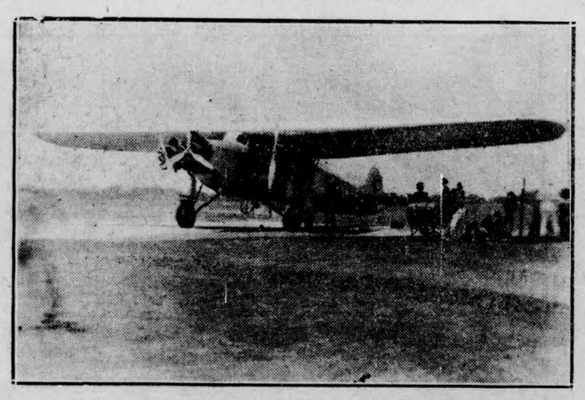
ALLAHABAD AERODROME

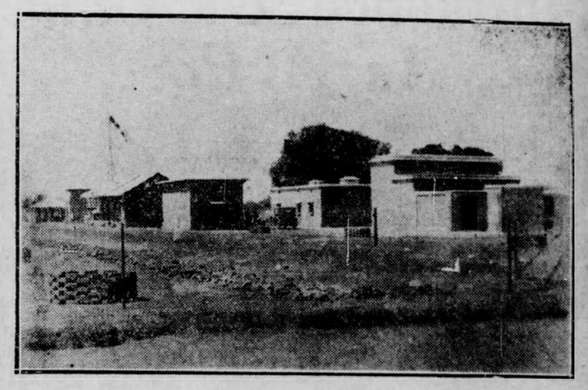
Mr. M G Pradhan, (officer in charge of the aerodrome).



The Aerodrome office.



An aeroplane being refuelled at the Aerodrome.



Rest-houses And Petrol-storage buildings at the Aerodrome.

GREAT ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR RACE

Allahabad Aerodrome, One Of India's Finest Airports, Prepares To Accord Fitting Reception To Competitors Next Month

(From Our Correspondent.)

The Allahabad Aerodrome, being one of the finest aerodromes of the world, has been fixed as the control-point of India in the England-Australia Air Race. Mr. M. G. Pradhan, Officer-in-charge of it, when interviewed stated that the Allahabad aerodrome possesses the qualities which airmen like. Mr. Pradhan seems to be quite confident that his landing ground, which is a vast area of land 900 yards by 900 yards will give no trouble to competitors, as it has never done before to any airman.

As the race will take place next month, Mr. Pradhan has received enquiries from several persons who intend to fly to Allahabad to see the incoming and outgoing racing machines.

The aerodrome is just a little over five miles from the heart of the City, or about three miles towards the west of Lukerganj, a quarter of Allahabad, and is connected with a good wide road.

LANDING GROUND.

The landing ground is expected to be in the best possible condition in the third week of October, as generally no rain is expected at that time. Last year however, between 21 and 26, there was five inches of rain at Allahabad but that does not alarm Mr. Pradhan, for he thinks that even if there is some rain, no harm will be done to the landing ground. What he feels is that after three months of the monsoon when the ground is well saturated with water, only long and continuous rains will give some cause for anxiety. This is, however, unlikely; moreover the natural slope of the ground is a great asset to this one of the finest airports in India.

The race begins on the morning of 21, and within 30 hours of the start one or more machines will be expected here. The other competing machines will come in quick succession and within about 30 hours of the arrival of the first machine, all will have left the aerodrome.

From Mr. Pradhan's talk it appeared that the Government will be responsible for the landing arrangements only, the official control timing will be done by the Indian Royal Aero Club which being an affiliated body of the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, will be working in conjuction with the latter body. The Indian Aero Club will also look after the arrangements for the stay and other comforts of the competitors.

PETROL SUPPLIES

Since every competing machine will be requiring between 300 and 400 gallons of petrol, and that will need to be filled in as quickly as possible, it will be done from the tanks which will be kept in readiness on portable motor-lorries. There will be no electric lights for purposes of landing, but flood-lights will be provided. Mr. Pradhan is arranging to ask some of the local electric firms to instal an engine to provide electric lights etc. to the numerous camps which will be erected in connection with this great air-race.

It is surmised that a public enclosure may be put at the aerodrome for the use of spectators at a small fee, which would go towards the costs of entertaining the competitors.

The adjacent land of 900 yards by 600 yards, which is lying beside the aerodrome for purposes of buildings in connexion with the aerodrome, will be used for erecting tents for the stay of competitors and for refreshment room, etc.

Shorthand Invented By Cicero's Slave

Great Roman Orator Used It To Get Revenge On His Sister-in-Law's Betrayer And Political Opponent

A Milwaukee musician, who believes that lack of rhythm slows down the process of writing, was inspired a number of years ago by Samuel Pepys's diary, written in six volumes of shorthand, and samples of Marcus Tullius Tiro's system, 63 B.C., to collect data on ancient and modern systems, according to The Milwaukee Journal.

At this time he was studying music and taking a course in shorthand and typewriting. He became convinced that there had been little actual progress in the shorthand field since early days. At the same time he studied the effect of the law of inertia or rhythm on speed and accuracy in the writing of shorthand and became interested in scientific research work conducted by several well-known educators.

As a result of his hobby for collecting shorthand data and the research work of himself and others he has evolved what is believed to be the most efficient and easily mastered system on record, says the writer.

The inventor of the system is J. D. Henderson, instructor of band instruments at Milwaukee Vocational school. Measured by a recent work published by the Harvard University Press, the sound-writing power of Mr. Henderson's system was shown to be more than double that of the systems now most generally in use. For instance, the application of two of the five simple, abbreviating principles of the new method saves a total of 56,000 pen strokes over other systems in writing words totaling 88,000 letter sounds.

The secret of the superiority of brevity, legibility and ease of mastery of the new system over former systems is attributed to the fact that it is the first to offer a simple means of writing several letter sounds with but one pen stroke. It does this as easily and legibly as other systems write one sound, the Harvard publication shows.

In delving into the history and intricacies of shorthand systems, the Milwaukee music instructor became interested in devising a scale by which the comparative efficiency of systems might be determined with scientific accuracy. He found that much of the data necessary for this work had already been gathered by others doing educational research work in correlated fields at Yale, Harvard and the University of Chicago.

SYSTEM PEPYS USED.

Mr. Henderson reveals some interesting facts about the history of shorthand. He says Pepys wrote most of his garrulous, racy, day-by-day document of the seventeenth century in shorthand characters invented by Thomas Shelton, but that some of the signs were his own inventions. Pepys augmented shelton's system with original characters and signs which he inserted to hide the juiciest phrases and paragraphs.

"That Pepys, son of a washmaid, but also son of an English gentleman, meant his diary to be for his eyes only, is clear," the Milwaukean says. "He used Shelton's system of tachygraphy or shorthand, but complicated it by using words and characters of his own invention so that even a shorthand writer of that time could not decipher it. The key to deciphering Pepys's diary wasn't found until 1812, when John Smith, a rector in Hertfordshire, discovered it in two accounts Pepys kept of King Charles's adventures. One of these was in long hand, with a copy of the same narrative in shorthand. All six volumes were not deciphered until Dr. H. B. Wheatley understood this in the late Nineties. They were published then 'with the exception of a few unprintable passages.'"

Research work by Mr. Henderson revealed that many noblemen of olden times enjoyed this secret method of writing and speeches were taken down verbatim in the days of the Caesars by men who used the system invented by Marcus Tullius Tiro, the slave and secretary of Cicero. Tiro was later made a free man and extolled in verses of poetry by Cicero for his remarkable invention and his skill in its use.

Tiro's system aided in detective work for Cicero's wife, whose half sister, a vestal virgin, had been compromised by Catiline. Cicero, urged his wife, put notarii in various parts of the Senate where they took down word for word speeches of Caesar and Cato in connection with the conspiracy of Catiline, thus getting revenge on the vestal virgin's betrayer. Tiro and others who learned the system wrote with a stylus, or pointed stick, on clay tablets. There were no pencils then.

The Tironian system was taught in the Roman schools, and was used to record evidence in the trials of the early Christians before they were thrown to the lions. After the fall of the Roman Empire the system survived for a number of centuries.

This earliest system was based on the orthographical principles, Mr. Henderson's data discloses, and abounded in the use of initials, following in this respect the abbreviating formulae of the Romans of that day.

A few specimens of shorthand used during the Dark Ages has been preserved by monks in monasteries. For centuries, however, until Shelton invented his system and Dr. Timothy Bright got out his book called "Characteric: An Arte of Shorte, Swifte and Secrete Writing by Character," which he dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, shorthand was banned like witchery. Persons who were found using it in the Middle Ages were put to death.

A number of other men contributed to shorthand systems, but none of them gained any great following until Isaac Pittman, in 1833, got out his phonography "sound hand," which marked a development of phonetic systems. He classified sounds of language scientifically and arranged his material for writing accordingly. He also introduced simple expedients of abbreviations that increased rapidity. His brother brought the system to America and A. J. Graham, J. E. Munson and other brought out subsequent systems modifying the Pittman.

The next shorthand system to be given to the public was the Gregg system in 1880. John Robert Gregg incorporated what he considered to be the fundamental idea of shorthand characters, that were in harmony with the slant and movement of longhand. His claim to improvement was based upon the absence of shading or thickening of lines and the absence of position or placing of words on, above or through lines of writing to imply omission of certain vowels and consonants.

Proof that systems have improved through the ages only in ease of mastery, accuracy and legibility is shown in the fact that very few stenographers of the present day can take a speech word for word as Marcus Tullius Tiro did, according to Mr. Henderson.—"New York Times."

English Girl Finds Herself "Sold" For £100

Wish To See Night Life Of Paris Brings Her Strange Adventures

An Englishwoman, who decided to see the night life of Paris with a man whom she had met on holiday, had a shock when she learned that her cavalier had "sold" her for £100, says "The People."

The Englishwoman, Miss Editn Tyson, young and good-looking, with an address in the West End of London, arrived in Paris on holiday.

On the terrace of a famous cafe she was engaged in conversation by a smartly dressed man who claimed to have spent many years in England and to be well known in the best society.

He offered his services as escort to Miss Tyson to one of the night resorts to which women are not admitted unaccompanied.

Anxious to see the place, Miss Tyson accepted.

During the pleasant evening the couple made the acquaintance of a wealthy South American, also on holiday in Paris, and the two men carried on a conversation in Spanish which Miss Tyson could not follow.

Then the first man asked to be excused for a few minutes. As he had not returned at the end of an hour, Miss Tyson decided to go back to her hotel without waiting for him.

"To her amazement, the South American claimed that she was under contract to accompany him. He declared that the first man had explained that she was his wife, of whom he had become tired, and that he had sold her for £100."

The South American produced a form of receipt to prove he had paid the money.

"He also alleged that, during the conversation in Spanish, Miss Tyson had consented to the deal. This she indignantly denied.

The management, and subsequently the police, were sent for, and then both Miss Tyson and the South American realised that they had been the victims of a new kind of trickster.

Paris detectives were already looking for the man in connection with a previous fraud which he perpetrated with the connivance of a woman accomplice.

On that occasion, not only did the victim pay the suggested purchase price, but he entrusted his wallet to the couple so that they might purchase luggage and clothes for the woman, so that she could accompany the "purchaser" to his hotel without questions being raised.

While the trusting buyer was waiting outside the store the seller and the "purchase" disappeared by another door.

Mystery Tribe Of Hindu Kush

Anthropologists Probe Secret Of Origin Of Burushu

A British anthropological expedition recently left for Hunza and Nagar, in the far northern corner of India, where the towering Hindu Kush and Karakorum ranges meet, for a year-and-a-half study of the language of the Burushu, called Burushaski. This tongue is spoken only by the 20,000 people of that region, and its complicated grammar, with nouns of four genders, have proved a puzzle to linguists. The leader of the expedition D. L. R. Lorimer, is the only white man to have mastered Burushaski, which is believed to be unrelated to any living family of languages. Mrs. Lorimer is also to be a member of the party.

The Burushu are described as a turbulent and sports-loving people, whose speech, manners and institutions differ greatly from those of the inhabitants of northern India's lower valleys and plains. They may be relics of ancient races submerged by the many waves of invasion that poured into India before the dawn of history, or they may be descendants of invaders who broke away from the valley people and went to live in the mountain glens. It is hoped that the expedition may, from a study of their institutions, gain some new light on their origin.

PALACE DISH-WASHERS LOCKED IN

One of the smaller apartments at Buckingham Palace is the China room where the walls are lined with plates, dishes, cups and saucers from the many rare and antique porcelain services in the possession of the King and Queen. These are arranged in panel formation in cases which can be unlocked for periodical washing. The value of the china is so great that the experts are locked in the room when washing the pieces.

AMERICA IN SEARCH OF A WORD

"Shirt-Sleeves" Does Not Satisfy

There is no word for the commonest summer-attire of the perspiring male. "Shirt-sleeves" is a misnomer. It was applied to the removal of the coat with the waistcoat still concealing all but the sleeves of the shirt. At the time when any shirt made up without a stiff bosom was called a "negligee," one wearing such a shirt without coat or vest was called a shirt-waist man." Various devices were hopefull patented for concealing or replacing unsightly suspenders. In many homes the man of the house is considered properly attired for summer if he has a clean shirt, sans coat and vest while the removal of coat alone, revealing shirt-sleeves, is looked upon askance.

If a man is said to me "in his shirt," the impression is created that he is without either coat or trousers, with shirt-tails flapping in the breeze. At any rate there is the need for a single word or short phrase, which would indicate that a man is wearing his trousers and his shirt without encumbrance of either coat or vest.

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Ernakulam	Palghat	Trichur
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Influence Of Omar As A Poet

(III)

(By J. E. SAKLATWALA)

Omar Khayyam as poet is almost submerged in the philosopher. No man, says Swedenborg, can be a complete and truly learned philosopher without utmost devotion to the Supreme Deity. Omar Khayyam can in no sense be called a "poet's poet." He wrote very little poetry except a couple of hundred or more of Rubaiyat. So, in a remote sense with Abu Sa'id—the father of the Rubaiy metre in Persian—he may have served to fecundate other poets. It is, therefore, easy to surmise that he may have incited Hafiz, Jami, Saadi, and others as a fostering sun of song. Jalaluddin Rumi, whom Professor Nicholson reckons "the greatest mystical poet of any age," is said to have been influenced not only by Sana'i and Atta'r but also Sa'adi, Nizami of Ganga and Omar Khayyam and in no wise less by Nasir-i-Khusraw, the Ismaili propagandist of Khorasan in the latter half of the 11th century of our era.

Many accuse Omar Khayyam of his "exhaling contagious mischief" and say that his quatrains contain "most flagrant offences against morality and religion"....."both ear and understanding are disgusted"....."production of a fiend calculated for the entertainment of devils in Hell." Such a tirade against a man, a philosopher, a scientist, whose avowed hope and aim in his poems was to produce something new and original according to and relative to his age, yet surpassingly beautiful and poetic, is strange. The tuneful recoil and cadenza of the quatrains are unsurpassed. It is the mistaken interpretation of the symbolism and allegorical interpretation of the quatrains which are responsible for the blame and abuse directed against his name and fame by persons ignorant and perverse, whose comprehension of Eastern mysticism is too limited and lacks a clear understanding of the Sufi philosophy of Persian poets in general and Persian seers in particular.

OMAR AND HERRICK.

Take this oft quoted Rubai :—

"A Book of Verses underneath the Bough.
A Jug of Wine†, a loaf of Bread—and Thou
Beside me singing in the wilderness
Oh, wilderness were Paradise enow."

Herrick in his 'Hesperides' has expressed a similar thought. When he conjures a scene of the parson unders the elm with a copy of Martial, and hi fantasy of a garden of girls, he tells us that these were not the sensual causes alleged against him by his neighbours over their quart-pots, but "the kindly sirens of a Man's lonely thought."

Omar's "muse was jocund but his life was chaste."

In the above quatrain No. XII

"and Thou
Beside me singing in the wilderness."

"Thou" refers clearly to the Nightingale. But in many illustrated Editions of Omar the "Thou" is represented as a woman, not singing, but offering to the poet a cup of wine. It is such misinterpretations of the meaning of the poet which has led many persons and critics like Dr. Hastie to dub Omar as a drunkard, a profligate, and a debauchee. On this Mr. J. S. Pattinson in his book "The Symbolism of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" discourses as under:-

"But to the Eastern the Bulbul or Persian Nightingale is the symbol of the Soul, that indefinite, intangible and lonely something through which man expresses his many moods and longings, singing as it were within the darkness or hidden depths of his own being, but ever alone upon the rose-tree of his own expression, unless it should beh that some kindred soul should catch the strain across the watches of the night and mingling cadences produce a sweeter and fuller song. Hence, it is not altogether without reason that the nightingale is represented as a lovely woman, since the soul is the garden in which flourish all the feminine beauties and graces and it is through the soul that men find expression for their most sacred and most spiritual desires." (Symbolism of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam by J. S. Pattinson 1921).

KASIDEH OF BURTON.

It will not be out of place in speaking about Omar, "that large infidel" as Tennyson facetiously called him, to ask my readers' unbiased attention to another poem said to have been composed by Sir Richard Burton in 1853 under the title "The Kasideh of Haji Abdu Al-Yazdi, Al-Hichmakani a facetious surname meaning Of No-hall or Nowhere." Justin Huntly MaCarthy said "only an admirer of Omar Khayyam could have written the Kasideh. It will be no misplaced advice were I to recommend to make a comparative study of this Kasideh with the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Lady Isabel Burton said that the Kasideh was quite unique. It will ride over the heads of most, but it will appeal to all large hearts and large brains for its depth, its height, its breath, for its nobility, its pathos, its melancholy and its despair. It seems as the cry of the soul, wandering through space, looking for what it does not find."

The Kasideh reminds one, in its philosophy and its wealth of Eastern imagery, of the now famous Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.

In this connection Note No. I and II to the Kasideh should be carefully pondered over and studied.

SOUL'S UNION.

"Mardan-i-Khuda Khuda nebashad
Liken ze Khuda Juda nebashad."

The man of God is not God, but he is not separate from God. Scripture saith "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him: and of the mystical union; but he that is joined into the Love is one spirit."

Poet Young says:

"When shall my soul her incarnation quit.
And, readopted to thy blest embrace,
Obtain her apotheosis in Thee ?"

"Love," as Plato said, "is the interpreter and mediator between things human and things divine."†

MYSTICAL UNION.

"Happy the soul that, having come, soon goes
But crowned with peace is he that never came."

On the doctrine of the mystical Union of the soul with the Divine Essence and soul's immortality, FitzGerald has expressed in mystic rhymes the whole substance of Omar's philosophy,

My body's life and strength alone thou art,
My heart and soul art thou, O soul and Heart!
Thou art my being: therefore thou art I;
And I am thou, since I in Thee depart.
The spirit which itself diversely drapes
As plant or animal, in myriad shapes,
Deem not that it can die; the essence still
Abides, the visionary form escapes.

Andrew Lang characterised Omar

"You were a saint of unbelieving days" and
"Serene he dwelt in fragrant Nishapur,
But we must wander while the stars endure.
He knew the secret: we have none that knows,
No man so sure as Omar once was sure."

FITZERALD'S VIEWS.

In the preface to the first edition of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, FitzGerald inclines strongly to the opinion that the quatrains are almost purely an Epicurean, pessimistic, and materialistic conception of life. In his second edition, nine years later, when the suggestion of a more spiritual significance had been made, he admits that this "may remain an open question." In the 3rd and 4th edition, published in 1872 and 1879 respectively, he further agrees that there is "some traditional presumption in favour of Omar's being a mystic and even something of a saint and that therefore those who please may so interpret his wine and cup-bearer.

† Devotion is the heavenly wine, which intoxicates the Devotee until his heart becomes purified from all infirmities and there remains the happy vision of the Beloved, which lasts to the end of the journey.

† Rumi in a moment of religious fervour and quest said in one of his Masnavi :—

Negeh Kardam ander dile khishtan
Dar in jash deedam degar ja ne bud
I gazed into my own heart
There I saw Him: He was nowhere else.

Joseph Beaumont expressed the same thought, when he said

Seek no more abroad, Say I,
House and home but throu thine eye
Inward, and observe thy breast,
There alone dwells solid rest."

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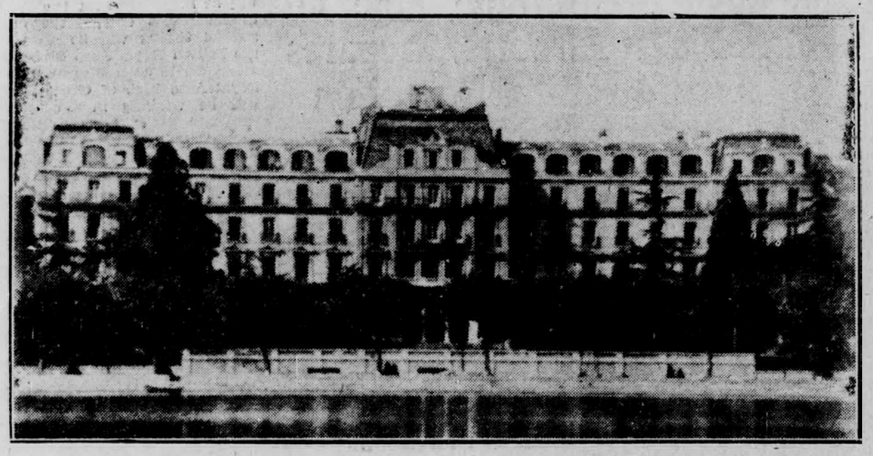
AS MUSSOLINI WOULD EXHORT HIS TROOPS

A typical speaking pose of Premier BENITO MUSSOLINI of Italy, as he addressed his Troops, recently. Mussolini, following the assassination of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria, announced, "Italy would go to war, if necessary, to preserve Austria's Independence."



HEADQUARTERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT GENEVA.

VIOLIN YIELDS A SECRET

Neither Age Nor Varnish Has Such Vital Effect On Tones As Structure Of Wood

Why is it that as much as 33,000 dols. has been paid a particularly fine Stradivarius? What made it so fine? Why is it not possible for the modern violin-maker to duplicate the old instruments?

An immense literature attempts to answer these questions. Age, the kind of wood, special fillers for the pores of the wood, a varnish the composition of which has been forgotten—about every imaginable reason has been found to account for the superiority of the violins made by the old masters. So Dr. K. Lark-Horovitz and W. I. Caldwell of Purdue University decided to conduct not only a new but a different investigation. The X-rays were to be applied. Thus the minute structure of a violin was to be laid bare. No need to pull a valuable instrument apart and test a specimen of its wood physically and chemically.

Twenty-four instruments, old and modern; mere borrowed. Stradivarius, the Amatis, Guarnerius, (Joseph), Guadagnini, Bergonzi, Montagnana, Storioni, Vuillaume, Pique and others were represented.

DIFFRACTION PATTERNS.

When the Xrays are turned on any object, diffraction patterns are obtained. What these are any one can see for himself by holding up a fine fabric to a bright light. Halos with little "suns" are seen. Similar halos are made by the atoms of solid substances when X-rays are used. The halos are photographed. The eye cannot see them. They reveal how the molecules in a piece of wood, a metal, a bit of leather are arranged.

So Horovitz and Caldwell mounted their twenty-four violins, one by one, in front of an X-ray machine, made photographs of diffraction patterns, saw how the molecules were arranged and compared these arrangements with the corresponding tonal qualities. Out of this investigation came the discovery that sound travels in the top of a violin at different speeds in different directions. In the belly or back the speed is more nearly the same in all directions.

Ordinarily spruce or pine is used for the top and curly maple for the belly. Reverse the woods and the violin is of interior quality, even though the shape is an exact duplicate of the best Stradivarius.

SPRUCE AND MAPLE.

The spruce used for the top in the X-rayed violins always showed a definite fiber, but the patterns obtained from the maple wood of the back were different for good and poor instruments. Thus in a fine violin, especially one with an even and smooth tone for the E-string, there was an almost complete lack of orientation in the back-wood. Harsh instruments had maple backs with a marked fiber structure.

Horovitz and Caldwell found that some violins 200 years old had this bad fibrous structure of the maple back-wood. Naturally, the conclusion was drawn that the ageing of the cut and worked wood did not change its structure and that a violin was not necessarily good because it was very old. A few modern instruments, which had been made of the proper wood but which had not been varnished and treated in the Italian manner, had a tonal quality comparable with that obtained by the Cremona masters. Evidently structure of wood is more important than the supposed virtues of a varnish.

Horovitz and Caldwell do not pretend to have discovered the lost secret of Stradivarius and Guarnerius. The violin is much too complicated an organism to be so readily fathomed. At least they have shown the importance of wood structure. If the modern maker will take the trouble not only to imitate the size and shape of the old violins exactly but to X-ray the wood before he assembles top and belly, he will take at least some of the guesswork out of his calling.

635 YEARS ON GUARD

German Lighthouse Which Defied Napoleon's Efforts To Blow It Up

Germany's oldest lighthouse stands on Neuwerk Island, near Heligoland, in view of most vessels plying between British ports and Hamburg. For six centuries mighty tidal waves have battered this old guardian of the sea without making the least impression. During the Continental Blockade of England in the early nineteenth century Napoleon's troops vainly attempted to blow it up. The lighthouse tower which was erected in 1299 is 190 feet high. Its walls have a thickness at the base of nine feet and at the apex of 4-1/2 ft. In olden times a wood-fire was kept burning to guide the passing ships, but within recent decades a complicated lighting apparatus with twenty-one powerful reflectors has been installed.

SACRED CITY OF TASHI LAMA

Sven Hedin, Famous Trans-Himalayan Explorer Describes Strange Sights & Weird Ceremonies Witnessed By Him In Tashi Lunpo

In the days when Dr. Sven Hedin achieved that conquest of Tibet of which he tells us in his latest work "A Conquest of Tibet" (Dutton and Co.) the country of the Dalai Lama was in very truth an unknown and forbidding, as well as a forbidden, land. Only a handful of Europeans had ever crossed its dangerous and icy passes, fewer still had ever penetrated to the holy city of Lhasa, observes a reviewer in the "New York Times Book Review."

Protected by huge mountain ranges, Tibet seemed in little need of any Great Wall such as encircled and presumably safeguarded China. But its very inaccessibility, its reputation as a practically unmapped region, above all, its insistence upon shutting out the white travellers, gave to grim Tibet all the allurement of forbidden fruit. To Sven Hedin, geographer and explorer, it was an incarnate challenge, so in the Summer of 1896 he prepared his first caravan and started on his first trip into the "Snow-land."

No part of the book is more enthralling than the description of the sacred city of the Tashi Lama, where "Lamas and mendicant monks, noble ladies sprinkled with beautiful stones and silver ornaments, beggars, black and ragged, Chinese, Mongols and other strangers" swarmed in the streets, a noisy, colourful throng.

In the great main yard of the monastic city the New Year's festival was about to be held, and there from one of the many balconies crowded with Tibetan dignitaries of all kinds our author witnessed the far-famed devil dances, at which Lamas, wearing grotesque and hideous masks representing wild animals, dragons, demons, devils and skulls with "distorted, ferocious features, open jaws and threatening fangs," illustrate for the benefit of the laymen the terrible beings that accompany and frighten the soul wandering on the paths of transmigration.

One incident especially interesting to the student of religious customs is the painted figure made of dough and paper, into which the priests by their incantations drive all sorts of evil and wickedness, and which they presently burn. This would seem to be a version of the familiar idea of the scapegoat on which were unloaded all the sins of the community.

FIVE GREAT MAUSOLEUMS.

Among the more notable sights of Tashi-lunpo are the five great mausoleums in which are buried five of the Tashi Lamas. Arranged in a straight line, their Chinese roofs decorated with various figures are supported by almost cubical structures of red and white, with golden shields arranged in the red areas for the purpose of repelling those demons, belief in which is such an important part of Tibetan life.

But not only are such splendid tombs reserved exclusively for the Tashi Lamas; most of the priests are not granted any tombs at all, not even stupas to hold their ashes. When an ordinary priest dies, his body is not cremated: it is dismembered, and the flesh and bones given to the sacred temple dogs, or to vultures. Only monks of special holiness are burned and their ashes preserved.

One of these very holy monks is the old man who sits in a prayer-hall at Tashi-gembe and turns a kind of prayer-mill, a cylinder ten feet high which revolves on an iron axle. Two lamas take turns in keeping this prayer mill in constant motion from sunrise to midnight. At each revolution of the wheel a bell rings, and every time the bell rings the monk turning the wheel has advanced a step nearer to freedom from transmigration and to that heaven where the gods dwell.

A LIVING DEATH.

His way to salvation is not a particularly pleasant one, but it is paradisiacal compared to that of the nameless monk, immured of his own will in a grotto amid utter loneliness and complete darkness. Once every day another monk pushes a little food to this "Lama Rinpoche," or holy monk, through a gutter which runs along the ground under the wall, but that other monk must never speak to the man walled up within. Only if the food remains untouched for six days is the door broken down, since it is then certain that the monk is dead, and marvelous as it may seem, another is always ready to take his place in this living tomb.

One lama remained there twelve years before death released him, another entered the grotto at 20 and lived there for forty years, alone, never hearing any sound of any kind from the outside world, never seeing so much as a single ray of light. There he meditates and prays until death; if he does not go mad.

Sven Hedin succeeded in achieving "a diagonal crossing through all of the unknown Tibet, establishing Transhimalaya as an independent chain of mountains, parallel to Himalaya, crossing three of its passes toward the east and two toward the west, discovering the source of the Brahmaputra and the Indus and clearing up the relation of manasarowar and Rakas-tal to Satlej, the greatest tributary of the Indus."

In this new book, which is profusely illustrated with his own sketches, he tells us in his charming and informal manner of his experiences on these expeditions, of their difficulties and dangers, of the friends he made, animal as well as human, of the curious sights he saw and the many thrilling adventures which befell him. His book is a fascinating tale of adventure, discovery and hairbreadth escapes, always interesting and often very exciting.

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World of Science

Life Nowhere Else Than On Earth

Astronomers Get More And More Sceptical Of Existence Of Living Things On Other Planets

Even astronomers must return from contemplation of stars and galaxies occasionally to consider whether there is not some living link, some bond of intelligent sympathy, between the Earth and its nearest neighbours in space. Pronouncements recently have come from two great observatories summing up present knowledge of the Earth's sister-planets—new facts obtained through the use of such sensitive and super-human instruments as the thermocouple, spectrograph, and infrared camera.

Dr. Walter S. Adams, Director of Mt. Wilson Observatory, has reported in "The Scientific Monthly" that of the nine planets of the solar system, only three provide conditions which might make possible the existence of life such as it is known. These, in the order of their distance from the sun, are Venus, Earth and Mars.

The innermost planet, Mercury, is too small, too hot, and completely devoid of atmosphere. It is a blistering piece of slag about the size of the moon, projecting through space near the surface of the sun like a moth around a torch.

THE CLIMATE OF VENUS.

The climate of Venus is much more nearly ideal. This planet is nearly three-fourths as far from the sun as the Earth. Moreover, she is nearly as large as man's own planet; a mass weighing 100 pounds on Earth would weigh eighty-five on Venus. She also has an extensive atmosphere, though perhaps less dense than Earth, which continually is filled with what appears to be a heavy layer of clouds.

It is doubtful, Doctor Adams believes, whether astronomers ever have seen the surface of Venus. For that reason nothing is known of the surface conditions. It also has not been possible to determine the length of Venus's day. The fact that the night side of the planet appears to be about the same temperature as the day side argues for a reasonably short period of rotation. On the other hand, spectroscopic examination indicates that the period may be several earthdays at least.

But the important question of the composition of Venus's atmosphere has been answered at least partially by the spectroscope. Above the cloudy layer it mostly is carbon dioxid, and if this is a fair sample of the whole atmosphere, there certainly are no animals such as those of Earth's upon Venus, for they could not live in it. The hypothesis has been advanced that the oxygen in Earth's atmosphere is produced by plants, which use carbon dioxid and give out oxygen as a waste product. The preponderance of carbon dioxid may be an argument for the absence of life on Venus, either plant or animal. Nevertheless, it is not conclusive, for the upper atmosphere may differ considerably from the lower. There is evidence, for instance, that the upper atmosphere of Earth is predominantly nitrogen. A spectroscopist on Venus, perceiving it, might be justified in assuming that there was no life on Earth.

Mars, occupying an orbit farther from the sun than Earth, has been studied more thoroughly than any of the others. Mars alone presents visible surface details.

The question of the famous "canals" of Mars still is one for dispute, though few astronomers to-day are willing to concede that they are artificial. They first were discovered by the Italian astronomer Giovanni Schiaparelli and later studied by Percival Lowell, who founded his famous observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, to carry on the investigation.

Mars certainly bears a strong resemblance to Earth in several important respects. Mars has a 24-hour period of rotation, and, therefore, a day and night almost identical in length with Earth's. In winter, ice gathers at the poles, in white, glistening spots, and melts away rapidly in spring.

During the summer an irregular band of gray or green in the equatorial regions expands noticably, suggesting vegetation. Also, Mars has an atmosphere, though a thin one, and sometimes clouds are observed.

Now comes the discouraging side of the picture. The most recent investigation, undertaken with the powerful equipment at Mt. Wilson Observatory, indicates that the amount of free oxygen above a given area of the surface of Mars can not be more than one-tenth of one per cent. of that above an equal area of Earth. While water-vapor undoubtedly is present it must be very little as compared with that of Earth. Finally, the temperature runs to terrific extremes. Even when Mars is nearest the sun the weather is rather chilly (about 60 degrees Fahrenheit in the tropics) and at night it drops rapidly (because the blanket of air is too thin to hold it) to about 40 degrees below zero.

LARGE PLANETS.

But what about the large planets, Jupiter and Saturn? Jupiter is so big that some astronomers have considered it molten, or at least hot enough to provide heat for life on its surface, even though it is so far from the sun as to receive from it relatively little warmth. Now comes Dr. V. M. Slipher, Director of Lowell Observatory, with the announcement that the spectrograph definitely has shown the upper part of the atmosphere of those planets to be made up mostly of methane and ammonia.

Methane is the explosive hydrocarbon gas often called fire-damp, or marsh-gas, which causes violent blasts in coal-mines. Ammonia is too well known to need definition. Anyone who has smelled it will get a pretty good idea what life on Jupiter or Saturn would be like. No oxygen was discovered in the atmosphere of those great planets; if there were any, a terrific explosion might be expected to occur, for oxygen and methane unite violently.—"Literary Digest."

Universe Continuously Rebuilds Itself

Starry Worlds Die Only To Be Reborn

Ten thousand million stars in our own small galaxy alone and incalculable millions more in other galaxies that only the eye of a camera can see! Yet, in accordance with what are now the orthodox teachings of astronomy, Dr. Anderson of Mount Wilson assures us that space is relatively empty. The best vacuum that can be produced in a terrestrial laboratory is thick with molecules compared with the vast void. A puff of smoke expanded a thousand cubic miles is denser than all the stellar matter in space.

Yet that word "empty" is out of place in any modern description of the universe. Thirty years ago Dr. Hartmann of the Potsdam Observatory found that there are gossamer veils of calcium and sodium between the stars. The fine mathematical imagination of Eddington drew starting conclusions from the discovery. Fully half as massive as all the stars combined are these mere wraiths of calcium and sodium. Whence do they come? Are they the residue of the great act of creation? Eddington has suggested as much.

As light speeds on for centuries it strikes a calcium or a sodium atom now and then and strips it of an electron or two. Nor does it escape unscathed. With some hues lost in the encounter, it arrives on earth a partial ruin. Dark gaps in the spectrum tell the story. It was by their aid that the cosmic cloud was discovered at all. The light-wrecked atoms wander around looking for their lost fragments. Eddington presents an almost pathetic mathematical picture of their plight. In a quest that takes a year on the average and involves a journey of nearly 100 million miles, a damaged atom at last meets a bit of wreckage and heals itself, only to be eventually robbed by another light bullet. So the struggle between matter and radiation goes on and on.

Light cannot travel over infinite paths in a finite universe. It is a prisoner. What becomes of it? Why are the heavens not in a perpetual blaze? Perhaps in this interaction of the cosmic cloud and light, in this never-ending destruction of light by matter and matter by light, in this quest of battered atoms for missing parts, the answer may yet be found. Einstein has told us in a simple equation, now a useful tool of the physicist, that mass can be changed into energy and energy into mass. All the light hurled forth by the spendthrift stars may be the stuff out of which the universe is rebuilding itself. If so, creation is not a single act, like the starting of a clock by the tapping of a pendulum, but a continuous process in which worlds die only to be reborn.—"New York Times."

PROBING SECRETS OF COSMIC RAY

Seven Powerful Meters To Be Installed In Various Parts Of World

Field tests of the largest cosmic ray intensity meter ever constructed by man have just been completed by a group of Massachusetts Institute of Technology professors under the direction of Professor Ralph D. Bennett, says the Cambridge (Mass.) correspondent of the "New York Times."

In order to test the machine under a wide variety of conditions the experiments were conducted on the highest peak of Mount Evans in Colorado in winds of gale proportions, accompanied by snow sleet or fog, and in temperatures ranging from zero to Summer heat. The expedition was sponsored by the [illegible] Institution of Washington.

Designed by Dr. Arthur H. Compton and constructed in the physics laboratories of the University of Chicago, the meter weighs 3,200 pounds. The heart of the apparatus is a large sphere of lead in the centre of which is a small chamber containing argon gas compressed to a pressure of 750 pounds to the square inch. The apparatus has an automatic photographic recording device and is compensated for changes in temperature and atmospheric pressure.

It is one of seven being built for a world-wide survey which will be carried on by the Carnegie Institution over a period of five years.

The purpose of the five-year investigation, which will be under the direction of Dr. Compton, is to correlate variations in the intensity of the cosmic radiation with solar or sidereal time, variations in the intensity of the earth's magnetic field, sunspot frequency and other phenomena.

Five of the machines will be stationed for five years in New Zealand, Peru, Mexico Greenland and Chittenham, Md., while two will be moved about to various locations for shorter periods of time. One will be kept at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a year to measure the characteristics of cosmic radiation in New England.

SOVIET AIRMAN BREAKS CHUTE JUMP RECORD.

NIKOLAI EVDOKIMOFF, Red Army Aviator, and Star Parachute-Jumper, of the Soviet Union, recently broke the world's Parachute-Jumping Record by making a successful jump from a height of 26,575 feet. Evdokimoff's leap through space occupied only 142 seconds, a record, and was accomplished at that speed only because he did not open his 'Chute until about 650 feet off the ground. Evdokimoff has leaped from airplanes about one hundred times in the past three years.

DO GERMS CHANGE SPECIES?

German Scientist Shows Flaw In Greifswald Experiments

The bacteriologists of the Hygienic Institute of Greifswald, Germany, created a sensation not long ago by announcing that they had seen yellow fever germs (bacterium typhi flavum) transformed into typhus bacilli (bacterium typhi Eberth-Gaffky). Also they were equally sure that they had observed the reverse process.

That bacteria may suddenly change their species is plausible enough. The mutation theory, now generally accepted, holds that new varieties of animals and plants may arise suddenly. Even to an out-and-out Darwinian the Greifswald experiments were worthy of consideration. In a year a strain of bacteria can produce as many generations as a higher animal in a geological epoch. If there is any truth in the doctrine that all living things vary and that natural selection weeds out the unfit variations, there is nothing impossible in the transformation of bacteria. But, admitting this, an evolutionist, no matter to what school he may belong, would question the Greifswald experiments because they seemingly proved the reversibility of the evolutionary process. The one-toed horse of today had a five-toed eohippus for ancester. No evolutionist would hold that the five-toed eohippus could be produced by the one-toed horse. Nature does not reverse herself.

A NEGATIVE CHECK-UP.

Skeptical Professor J. Fortner of the Robert Koch Institute was not impressed by the Greifswald experiments. He had heard incredible tales enough of tuberculosis bacilli which had apparently evolved from mildew and of deadly germs which were thought to be mutants or sports of coli bacilli. Besides, the proof that the evolutionary process worked forward and backward was suspiciously good. In the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift he tells how he carefully repeated the work done at Greifswald without discovering anything starting.

A soup or bouillon in which germs are allowed to grow must be as far above suspicion as Caesar's wife. Nothing is so easy to contaminate as a culture. Fortner took the precaution of getting a strain of the very bacteria that had astonished the Greifswald bacteriologists. If it varied in their hands it ought to vary in his. He saw a "yellow fever [illegible] into a typhus bacillus or a typhus bacillus become a yellow fever germ. There were the usual insignificant variations that every bacteriologist notes. Nothing more. The conclusion to be drawn was inevitable. Greifswald had not been careful enough either in selecting a single type of germ or in keeping its soup uncontaminated.—"New York Times."

SCIENCE JOTTINGS

Chicken feathers are the latest source of raw material for plastics to be made into fountain pens, buttons, decorative novelties, and other items, according to "Science Service." Development of plastics from feathers is being carried on at Iowa State College.

* * * *

The age of the late Zaro Agha, ancient Turk, may have been somewhat in doubt; not so that of a giant land-tortoise which died at the British artillery barracks on the island of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, in 1918. Dr. Karl P. Schmidt, of the Field Museum of Natural History, reported that this creature was known to be 152 years old, and was the oldest vertebrate for which definite records were obtainable. It was captured in 1766.

* * * *

Air conditioning of mines, begun experimentally in America in the South African gold-fields, where mines reach great depths. American air conditioning equipment has been ordered for the Robinson Deep Mine near Johannesburg, 8,000 feet deep.

* * * *

There will soon be a new science Cosmocology, it is suggested by Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, research associate in geophysics at Harvard University, in his new book, "Earth, Radio and the Stars."

* * * *

This will be a science devoted to studying the effect on life of cosmic phenomena, such as changes in the earth's crust, the tides, the varying magnetic fields, the aurora, cosmic and other radiations which bear on the world tion, and the various other influences from out in space.

YET ONE MORE ELEMENT

New Metal Threatens To Upset Atomic Theory

A new metal, whose existence threatens to upset the atomic theory, has been discovered in meteorites by the New Jersey scientists Smith and Steinbach. The scientists claim that this metal has an atomic weight greater than that of uranium, which by the classification of the International Committee on Elements and Atomic Weights is the heaviest of the 92 elements, with an atomic weight of 238·17.

It has been the belief of scientists that only 92 elements up to the heaviest, uranium, could possibly exist. Of these, 90 are known, and the two missing, halogen and an alkali metal are listed respectively as having the atomic weight numbers of 85 and 87.

It is stated that the radioactive properties of the new metal are the same as those of uranium.

TREMENDOUS COST OF WORLD WAR

The annual report of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace," edited by Nicholas Murray Butler, director, contains the following information:

If it be even partially true that the economic motive is dominant in the mind of most human beings, then there is no more important task before the world's intelligence and the world's scholarship than to make it clear to the public opinion of the people of every nation which hopes to be deemed civilized, how directly the loss, the suffering and the distress which they are now compelled to endure are the effect and the result of the World War. The colossal destruction wrought by that stupendous contest was dramatically set forth in the following statement published in the Congressional Record of January 13, 1928:

THIRTY MILLION LIVES

"According to the best statistics obtainable the World War cost 30,000,000 lives and $400,000,000,000 in property. In order to give some idea of what this means just let me illustrate it in the following:

"With that amount we could have built a $2,500 house and furnished this house with $1,000 worth of furniture, and placed it on five acres of land worth $100 an acre and given all this to each and every family in the United States, Canada Australia, England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany and Russia.

"After doing this there would have been enough money left to give each city of 20,000 inhabitants and iver in all the countries named a $5,000,000 library and a $10,000,000 university.

"And then out of the balance we could have still sufficient money to set aside a sum at 5 per cent. interest which would pay for all times to come a $1,000 yearly salary each year for an army of 125,000 teachers, and in addition to this pay the same salary to each of an army of 125,000 nurses.

"And after having done all this, we could still have enough left out of our four hundred billions to buy up all that France and Belgium possess; that is, every French and Belgian farm, home, factory, church, railroad, street car—in fact, everyhing of value in those two countries in 1914.

'For it must be remembered that the total valuation of France in 1914, according to the French official figures, was $62,000,000,000. The total of Belgium, according to Belgian official figures, was in the neighbourhood of $12,000,000,000. This means a total valuation of the two countries in 1914 of less than $75,000,000,000.

EFFECTS TO-DAY

"These figures are of well-nigh astronomic proportions. Even they, however, do not tell the whole story. No account is taken of the stupendous additions to these losses which have been and are the result of the economic international war which is raging to-day with great violence. Unless the world's leadership and the world's statesmanship can bring that economic war to a quick end, it must result and can only result in happenings which would in effect constitute both national and international economic suicide. Had the march of progress toward a brighter and a happier day not been first slowed down and then halted some six or seven years ago, mankind would certainly have been spared a large part of the suffering which it is now called upon to endure. If the world is to return [illegible] without delay to the path of a stable international monetary standard and which will everywhere bring about a sharp reduction of tariff barriers and the removal of restrictive administration trade regulations. If men will for a time take their minds off the injuries, real or fancied, done them by the provisions of the Treaties of Versailles, of the Trianon, and of St. Germain and the political questions growing out of them, and will devote themselves to laying the foundations for financial stability and economic prosperity, they will make far easier the eventual solution by agreement, of the psychological and political problems which now seem so grave. Restored prosperity will prove a sure and becoming frame for a new and brighter political future."

SURPRISE FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

Germany Provides Upholstered Seats In Railway Carriages

A short time ago the German Railways decided to upholster the seats in their third class carriages. The first of these improved coaches has now been attached to the Munich-Zurich express, and provides a very welcome surprise for the third class passengers.

FLOATING AIRCRAFT BASE

German Motor Boat With Catapult Equipment To Be Stationed In Atlantic

The German Lufthansa will put into service at the end of August or beginning of September a new floating station for the Transoceanic Airmail service between Germany and South America.

The first floating station, the s.s. "Westfalen", was formerly one of Lloyd's steamships. This second station is a 5,000 ton motorboat, the "Schwabenland." The experience gained with the s.s. "Westfalen" has been made good use of. In the new vessel the Catapult equipment for discharging the Flying Boats has been fitted at the rear of the vessel and is made to swing. (On the "Westfalen" the starting track is fixed, and is in the front of the ship). Also, the crane which hoists the flying boats on board is constructed to move and can be made to bend. In the "Schwabenland" the level of the Catapult equipment has been lowered by about five feet, so that the unduly heavy deck-load is lessened, thus facilitating the operating of the ship.

CHURCH BELL CRACKS WHILE TOLLING DEATH OF HINDENBURG

While telling the death of the late President von Hindenburg the bell of St. Mary's Church of Schonach in the Black Forest suddenly cracked. Since that historic moment the bell instead of ringing emits only a jarring sound. This the devout country folk consider quite a natural phenomenon consistent with the passing of the universally revered Grand Old Man of Germany.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1934

Baroda Declares War On Red Flag Movement

Ring Leaders To Be Prosecuted

State Authorities Resent Outside Interference

(From Our Correspondent)

SAYAJIGANJ, Sept. 8.

With reference to the news in Bombay papers about the probable deportation of labour leaders for one year, it is understood that Government order banning the "Lalbavta movement" for one year clearly defines that only persons associated directly or indirectly with the movement will be prosecuted under the Emergency Order.

Government will allow the legitimate Labour movement to be conducted by local leaders. They resent outside interference tending to unnecessary strife.

Certain local leaders have given undertakings, dissociating themselves from the "Lalbavta movement."

BREAKING OF BULB IS SIGNAL FOR FREE FIGHT

Seven Persons Arrested Sequel To Clash Between Pathans And Bhaiyas At Bhoiwada

The quiet locality of Bhoiwada was thrown into considerable consternation on Friday night on account of shouts and screams and the flourishing of lathis and knives and throwing of stones in the B. D. D. Chawls occupied by the Bhayyas and Pathans.

The residents of the other chawls took fright as they thought that a serious riot had broken out and some even tried to evacuate the chawls as a matter of safety.

It appeared that in Chawl No. 21, which is occupied by Bhayyas and Pathans, some Pathans were playing on a musical instrument as a pastime. Some of the Bhayyas objected to the playing of the music at an unearthly hour in the night as they stated their sleep was disturbed.

The Pathans, however, continued their revelry and the Bhaiyyas out of retaliation came out in large numbers to challenge the Pathans.

The Pathans finding themselves threatened by the Bhayyas also came out in large numbers and the situation appeared to be grave.

In the meantime, some body threw a stone and broke the bulb of an electric light in the passage of the chawl, and this was the signal for a free fight.

It looked as if this would take a grave communal turn but Inspector Mackenzie of the Bhoiwada Police Station with a posse of constables rushed to the scene in a police van and quelled the riotous situation.

In the melee seven persons were injured and were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

The police on inquiries arrested seven persons and posted a police guard round the chawl to prevent any further fracas. Till Saturday morning the police guarded the place and calm was again restored in the locality.

360 women volunteers are under training at present in Bombay in connection with the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress. Miss Safia Somji is in charge of the training of these volunteers and is ably assisted by a batch of lady instructors.
Photo shows: (From left to right sitting) Mrs. Sushilabai Balsavar, Miss Safia Somji, Mrs. Mathura Lotlikar, and Miss Sundar Padval, and (standing) Miss Gulab Mhatre, Miss Vidya Frunza, and Miss Ahilya Mhatre.

POONA PREPARES FOR ELECTIONS

Two Congress Offices To Be Opened

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 8

At a meeting of Poona Congressmen held last evening with Mr. N. V. Gadgil in the Chair, a resolution urging strict enforcement of the Khadi Clause was passed. Another resolution was passed that two Congress offices must be opened in Poona, one in city and another in Cantonment to fascilitate electioneering campaign.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, it is understood, will preside over this years annual social gathering of the Fergusson College, which will be held on the 24th instant.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas of Bombay addressed a meeting organised by the Poona Young Socialist League, in the Tilak Memorial Hall yesterday. He explained the broad principles of Socialism and answered a few criticisms.

SECURITY DEMANDED

A notice has been served on Mr. Sardesai, of the local "Samarth Bharat" press to pay a security of Rs. 1000 before 14th instant. The demand, it is said, has been made in connection with a brochure of Mr. N. G. Gore which was printed in this press.

THREE BROTHERS TO HANG

Charge Of Murdering Barber

AMRITSAR, Sept. 8.

Shingara Singh, Hazara Singh and Banta Singh three brothers, were sentenced to death by the District and Sessions Judge in the Barber Murder Case of village Chatiwind Teja Singh, another accused, was sentenced to undergo transportation for life.

The accused were alleged to have murdered a barber of village Chatiwind with whom they had previous enmity.—United Press.

ALLEGED MURDER OF SISTER

AMRITSAR Sept. 8.

A Muslim youngman has been committed to the Sessions by the Sub-Divisional Officer, at Khanwal, for the alleged murder of his sister.

The prosecution story is that the sister of the accused became pregnant before marriage. The brother came to know of this and murdered the sister.—United Press

FRONTIER VOLUNTEERS FOR BOMBAY

BANNU, Sept. 7.

It is learnt from a reliable source that the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress, Bombay, is reconsidering the desirability of accepting a batch of 25 volunteers from the Frontier Province as a special case, to help in the management of the forthcoming Congress session so as to encourage the N. W. F. Province and vindicate its position as a Congress organisation though it is being unjustly kept under ban by the Government.—United Press.

NOT SURE OF FUTURE PROGRAMME

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's Reply To Bombay's Greeting

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has sent the following reply to a telegram sent by the Unemployed Mahomedan Helping Society, Bombay:—

WARDHA, Sept. 6.

"Dear Brother,

Your telegram of the first, kindly convey to the Muslims of Bombay my hearty thanks for their good wishes, and the faith that they repose in me. I am not sure of my future programme. I can't say at present as to what I shall be able to do or what not, if and when I come to Bombay; so when I come then kindly try to see me there, and then settle the programme".—Yours, &c. (Sd.), ABDUL GAFFAR.

Hundreds of Muslims and delegates from different parts of the Presidency were personally present at the Poona Railway station on Friday morning to welcome their President Nawab Sir Akber Hydari who arrived punctually at 8.

C. P. B. WILL TAKE UP CHALLENGE

Abul Kalam Exposes "Mischievous Propaganda"

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress Parliamentary Board has issued the following statement:—

"My attention has been drawn to the misleading statements circulated by a responsible News Agency, like the "Associated Press" and printed in the Calcutta and the Punjab Dailies, wherein I am supposed to have said that I am anxious for a compromise, and that if a compromise is not affected, there is poor—chance for a Congress majority.

"I have not given any statement on this point to any News Agent, nor have I directly or indirectly indicated to anyone that I am anxious for a compromise.

"I do not believe for a moment that chances of candidates selected by Parliamentary Board are poor. It is a mischievous lie, published for propaganda purpose. I believe that the formation of the Congress Nationalist Party is wrong, and to my mind the only reply the Parliamentary Board should give, is to accept the challenge and secure all seats for the candidates of the Parliamentary Board.

"Neither I nor the General Secretary, Dr. Bidhan Roy ever asked Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel or anyone else to arrange a meeting of the Working Committee at Wardha to consider the terms of a compromise.

"When I called a meeting of the Parliamentary Board, had no idea that the Working Committee would meet at Wardha on September 8.

Subsequently Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel informed me that the Working Committee would meet there. I am not yet aware of the reasons which led Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel to call a meeting of the Working Committee.—United Press.

Urdu Poet Entertained

SIMLA, September 8.

Urdu poets including Fail of Delhi, Jijar of Moradabad, Hafeez of Jullundhar and Mazhar Ansari of Delhi, were given a party yesterday by Dr. S. N. A. Jafri, Deputy Director of Public Information, at his residence yesterday.

The funition was attended by many leading men of Simla, including some Members of the Council of State and H. E. the Consul-General for Afghanistan. —United Press.

CRISIS IN ZANZIBAR

Indians Cannot Afford To Go On Losing Rights

(By C. F. ANDREWS)

In the three articles which have already been published, I have tried to give as tersely as possible the main points to be examined with regard to the highly complicated Zanzibar Question, wherein economic and political considerations are inextricably mixed. Some further points need emphasising in order to complete the picture, and for this purpose, I am writing this concluding article.

I would emphasise in the strongest possible manner the friendly relations between the Indians and the Arabs in Zanzibar. This present visit was the tenth time I have stopped at Zanzibar, while the steamer loaded its cargo. Usually the ship arrives early in the morning and leaves at midnight, giving a whole day in port. The island is so small that I have motored to almost every part of it and examined the clove estates. On every occasion the Indian leaders have taken me to pay a duty call on H.H. the Sultan. He has told me again and again how happy the relations are between his Indian and Arab subjects, and how glad he is to have the Indians as permanent residents. These words have not at all been mere courtesy phrases but have been spoken from the heart.

The interview this time was in no way less friendly but rather the reverse. H.H. the Sultan sent his own motorcar for me and expressed his great anxiety that the friendly relations should remain and a way of peace might be found. The acting Resident, Mr. Mac Elderry is equally desirous to keep the friendly relations intact between the two communities. Of this I had evident tokens.

ADMINISTRATIVE OBSESSION.

But the administration, as a whole, appears to be obsessed with the idea that a rise in the clove market is possible by certain drastic economic methods and is determined to try them.

With regard to these new economic plans, I should have very little to say, if they stood alone. We have seen recently the rubber control tried in Malaya, and the coffee control in Brazil. There has been also the Wheat pool in North America and the Maize Control in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. Mr. C.F. Strickland, in his Economic Report of 1932 warns the Zanzibar administration of the exceeding risk of any such monopoly to raise the market.

On this economic point I do not feel competent to express a judgment, but when it comes to taking away the rights of owning land from the Indian community on a racial basis, I feel at once that there is something happening that must be checked, unless the evil is to spread further. Thus with the economic monopoly is of less importance than the alienation of land.

INDIANS' RELP TO CLOVE-LOSE MORE.

Having lost rights in the Kenya Highlands, the Indian community in Africa cannot afford to go on losing more rights. That would mean a downhill path leading to final extinction.

The Indian population in Zanzibar is composed of two-third Mussalmans and one-third Hindus. The Mussalmans are Khojas and Borahs from the West Coast of India. Both Hindus and Mahomedans come from the Bombay Presidency. The larger proportion emigrated from Kutch. The Maharao of Kutch had a great deal to do with this emigration.

When domestic slavery was abolished soon after and H.H. the Sultan put himself under the British protection, the Maharao of Kutch himself took an active part in the agreement, whereby slaves were released. Thus the Indians showed their goodwill at this time in a manner which greatly helped towards the abolition of slavery.

INDIAN HELP TO CLOVE TRADE.

Mr. C.F. Strickland comments in his report concerning the agricultural indebtedness. This, the Arab and African landowners had incurred in their cultivation of cloves on their estates. He writes as follows:—

"The actual amount of debt does not appear to me extremely heavy. Though I made no attempt to estimate the total, the returns do not show in a majority of cases, a burden, which a hard-working man could not shake off by steady and intelligent effort. A study of probate and insolvency cases lead to the same conclusion. The trouble is that the debtor has never been trained to make the required effort. There is no co-operative organisation. A punctual borrower, on good security, can obtain money as low as 7-1/2 or 8 to 9 per cent. in Pemba."

Mr. Strickland tells the story of a Swahili cultivator, who became a man of property in the clove industry, starting with a capital of Rs. 60, which he had borrowed from an Indian banker. This Swahili referred with gratitude and goodwill to his Indian financier, to whom he owed his prosperity.

INCREASE OF SMALL HOLDINGS.

Those, who have reported on indebtedness to the Government of the Zanzibar state that in recent years, small holdings have been on the increase. It would seem, therefore, that the Africans are increasing their land ownership at the expense of those Arabs who had previously owned large estates, which were run by slave labour. Such a chance from absentee landownership to smallholdings is surely a good thing and not a bad one.

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED

Judgment In Hili Station Raid Case Appeals

CALCUTTA, September 6.

The Acting Chief Justice, Justices Patterson and Guha delivered judgment in the appeals of ten young Bengalis who were convicted by Special Tribunal at Dinajpur in connection with the Hill Station raid oa the morning of 28/10/33 during which, mail bags were looted and a peon was killed.

Their Lordship's commuted death sentences on four and sentenced two of them to transportation for life while the other two were awarded ten years rigorous imprisonment each.

The sentences of transportation for life on Prafulla Sanyal, Abdul Kader Choudhury and Kiran Chandra were reduced to ten, seven and five years respectively.

The sentences of rigorous imprisonment on two others were also reduced. The tenth man Kalipada Sarkar was acquitted.

While holding that the gravity of the crime could not be overestimated their Lordships were of opinion that the raiders did not know that their act would on all probable circumstances cause death of the peon.—A. P.

ANDREWS TALKS WITH BAJPAI

New Point Of Slave Trade Abolition Discussed

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Mr. Andrews had a long interview this morning with Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Secretary to the department of Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, on the condition of Indians in Zanzibar. Mr. Andrews explained to Mr. Bajpai all that he had learnt from Indian leaders during his stay at Zangibar on his way to India, and also reported to him the news that he had received by air mail from London on the same subject.

He emphasised one point, which has not yet appeared in the press namely that the largest proportion of Indians in Zanzibar came from Cutch, that the Maharao of Cutch had helped very materially, the Government of Zanzibar at the time of the abolition of slavery, and that Indians in Zanzibar had become in the course of many generations permanent residents with all the vested rights of those, who were Zanzibaris by birth and by length of residence.

Mr. Andrews will interview Sir Fazli Hussain to-morrow on the same subject.—A. P

MASS FEEDING FOR CATTLE

New System To Be Introduced In Flood Areas?

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Sept. 8.

Mr. J. N. Mankar, Secretary of the Cattle Relief Committee arrived here yesterday morning and had informal discussions ith Babu Rajendra Prasad regarding providing relief to distressed cattle in the flooded areas.

Mr. Mankar left Proarrah, Bihta, last evening and proposes to make an extensive tour in other affected parts. He proposes to make arrangement for supplying fodder from Benares and introduce a system of mass feeding to cattle. According to Mr. Mankar 25 per cent. of the cattle died in the floods striken area for want of fodder.

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